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# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-92-041
Monday
[illegible] March 1992

# Daily Report
## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-92-041* CONTENTS *2 March 1992*

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### Japan

Plan To Subject 40% of Farm Budget to Cuts *[KYODO]* 1
Spokesman Kato Comments on 'Close' U.S. Ties *[KYODO]* 1
Kadena Assembly Demands Removal of PCB's *[Naha TV]* 1
    Panel To Review Bases PCB Issue *[OKINAWA TIMES 28 Feb]* 2
MITI To Study Correction of Keiretsu Deals *[Tokyo TV]* 2
Nissan Raising Prices on Vehicles Sold in U.S. *[KYODO]* 2
Firm To Recall 2,017 GM Cars for Brake Defects *[KYODO]* 2
Matsushita Seeks Ties With AT&T on Project *[KYODO]* 3
Miyazawa Plan To Visit U.S., Britain Reported *[KYODO]* 3
Agreement on EC Summit Talks 'Reconfirmed' *[KYODO]* 3
Yeltsin 'Desire' To Promote Peace Talks Viewed *[KYODO]* 3
Black Market Diversion of Aid to Russia Alleged *[Tokyo TV]* 4
Foreign Minister Meets Slovenian Counterpart *[Ljubljana Radio]* 4
Russian-ROK Fishing Accord Protest Reiterated *[KYODO]* 4
Nakasone Departs for Russia, Germany 1 Mar *[KYODO]* 5
Tokyo To Host Preparatory Meeting on Cambodia *[KYODO]* 5
Dispatch of Volunteers to Cambodia To Resume *[KYODO]* 5
Saudi Arabia Seeks Tokyo Direct Investments *[KYODO]* 5
New Indonesian Army Punitive Measures Welcomed *[KYODO]* 6
Ex-Im Bank To Lend Philippines 3.2 Billion Yen *[KYODO]* 6
Botswana's President Masire Arrives in Tokyo *[KYODO]* 6
Move Made To Get Peacekeeping Bill Passed *[KYODO]* 6
Yamahana Comments on Union Support for Coalition *[Tokyo TV]* 7
Miyazawa To Accept Decision To Summon Hattori *[KYODO]* 7
Former Kyowa Executive Moriguchi Freed on Bond *[KYODO]* 8
LDP To Try To Summon Abe to Diet Hearing *[KYODO]* 8
Parties Agree To Resume Budget Deliberations *[KYODO]* 9
Drafting of Provisional FY 1992 Budget Begun *[KYODO]* 9
Miyazawa Turns Down Call for Discount Rate Cut *[KYODO]* 10
Official 'Skeptical' on Exchange Market Trend *[KYODO]* 10
Hata Cautions Officials on Rate Cut Remarks *[KYODO]* 11
Yamashita Link to Sagawa Kyubin Scandal Viewed *[KYODO]* 11
SDP Asks 32.4 Billion-Yen Defense Budget Cut *[KYODO]* 12
Komeito To Demand 200 Billion-Yen Defense Cut *[KYODO]* 12
Police Crack Down on 'Underworld Syndicate' *[KYODO]* 12
Unions Begin Annual Spring Wage-Hike Offensive *[KYODO]* 13
Housing Starts Down for 15th Successive Month *[KYODO]* 13
Automobile Export Rise From Year Ago Reported *[KYODO]* 13
JAL Expects 8 Billion Yen Pretax Loss *[KYODO]* 14
Postal Service Shows First Deficit in 11 Years *[KYODO]* 14
Ariane Launches Telecommunications Satellite *[KYODO]* 14
Plan Urged for International Science Cooperation *[KYODO]* 15
Research Shows $CO_2$ in Air 'Steadily Increasing' *[KYODO]* 15
Endangered Species Forum Begins in Kyoto 2 Mar *[KYODO]* 15
Tokyo To Launch Project on Rain Forest Study *[KYODO]* 16

### North Korea

Spokesman: U.S. Obstructing Nuclear Inspection *[KCNA]* ..... 16
Delegate Speaks at IAEA News Conference *[Pyongyang Radio]* ..... 17
    Denuclearization Policy Supported *[KCNA]* ..... 18
U.S. Conducts 27 Feb Air Exercises *[KCNA]* ..... 19
Repeated U.S. Air 'Espionage Acts' Reported *[KCNA]* ..... 19
Exercises Called 'Treachery' Against N-S Accord *[Pyongyang Radio]* ..... 19
U.S. Forces in South Reveal 'Occupation Policy' *[KCNA]* ..... 20
U.S. Attitude of 'Hegemony' Assailed *[KCNA]* ..... 21
U.S. Justification of 'War Scenarios' Rejected *[KCNA]* ..... 22
U.S. Said To Increase Economic Pressure on South *[KCNA]* ..... 22
Reunification Group Official on N-S Talks *[Pyongyang Radio]* ..... 23
Unity Group in PRC Supports N-S Agreements *[KCNA]* ..... 24
Actions of South Said Against N-S Agreement *[Pyongyang Radio]* ..... 24
South Campaign Counters Agreement's Spirit *[KCNA]* ..... 25
CIS Armed Forces Chief of Staff Arrives *[KCNA]* ..... 26
    Meets O Chin-u *[KCNA]* ..... 26
Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Libya's Leader *[KCNA]* ..... 26
Anniversary of Libya's Revolution Praised *[KCNA]* ..... 26
Friendship, Cooperation Plan With Ukraine Signed *[KCNA]* ..... 27
China Signs Public Health Cooperation Plan *[KCNA]* ..... 27
Decree on Salaries Called 'Historic Measure' *[KCNA]* ..... 27
KCNA Reviews 29 Feb Pyongyang Press ..... 27
    2 Mar NODONG SINMUN Reviewed *[KCNA]* ..... 28

### South Korea

Seoul, U.S. To Discuss Joint Nuclear Measures *[YONHAP]* ..... 29
Official: North Must Accept Inspections by May *[YONHAP]* ..... 29
Seoul To Demand 'Concrete' Inspection Methods *[Seoul Radio]* ..... 30
Implementation of Pact Depends on North's Actions *[YONHAP]* ..... 30
Warning to North on Inspection Delays Planned *[YONHAP]* ..... 31
North's 'Delaying Tactics' on Inspections Viewed *[THE KOREA HERALD 29 Feb]* ..... 31
S-N Economic Cooperation Linked to Inspections *[HANGYORE SINMUN 1 Mar]* ..... 32
Petrochemical Trade With North Shows Surplus *[YONHAP]* ..... 32
Japan Complains Over Fishing Pact With Russia *[YONHAP]* ..... 33
Accord Reached on Delta Development Task Force *[YONHAP]* ..... 33
North Premier Yon Hyong-muk Profiled *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 28 Feb]* ..... 34
N Delegates to UNDP Meeting Depart 2 Mar *[YONHAP]* ..... 34
No Tae-u Speaks at Anniversary Ceremony *[Seoul TV]* ..... 34
No Rejects Charges of Forcing Out Candidates *[YONHAP]* ..... 36
No Tae-u Urges 'Inexpensive and Clean' Elections *[YONHAP]* ..... 36
* Report Faults University S&T Research *[CHOSON ILBO 12 Oct]* ..... 37
* Report Shows More Middle-Class Households *[HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN 22 Nov]* ..... 38

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

Saw Maung Speaks on Cooperation, Constitution *[Rangoon Radio]* ..... 42
SLORC Trying To Woo Ethnic Groups *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 29 Feb]* ..... 43
Offensive Launched Against Drug Lord Khun Sa *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 2 Mar]* ..... 44
Minister Leaves Rangoon To Attend Drug Meeting *[Rangoon Radio]* ..... 44
Students Execute 15 Spies, Defend Actions *[Bangkok THE NATION 1 Mar]* ..... 45
    Spy Hunt Began With Aug Arrest *[Bangkok THE NATION 29 Feb]* ..... 47
Jets Bomb Headquarters of Anti-Rangoon Forces *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 1 Mar]* ..... 47
Sein Win Official Surrenders in Bangkok *[Rangoon Radio]* ..... 47
More Insurgents Surrender 21-27 Jan *[Rangoon Radio]* ..... 48
Troops Kill 13 Burmese Moslems in Arakan *[AFP]* ..... 48

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Singapore

Minister Predicts 'New Era' of Ties With India *[THE STRAITS TIMES 28 Feb]* ..... 48
New Defense Forces Chief Appointed *[THE STRAITS TIMES 29 Feb]* ..... 49

### Cambodia

Khieu Samphan Views UN Secretary's Report *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 50
Khieu Sampham Concerns on Peace Accord Noted *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 51
Sihanouk 27 Feb Visit To Pailin Reported ..... 52
    Stresses Importance of Peace *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 52
    Meets Elderly People *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 52
Sihanouk Visits FUNCINPEC Headquarters 29 Feb *[SPK]* ..... 52
Son Sann Interviewed on Peace Process *[Radio VOK]* ..... 53
Hun Sen Inspects Construction of Refugee Centers *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ..... 55
'Gradual Annexation' by SRV Forces Claimed ..... 55
    North Phnom Penh Occupied *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 55
    Disguised as Civilians *[Radio VGNUFC]* ..... 56
Further on PDK Denial of Helicopter Shooting *[Beijing International]* ..... 56

### Laos

Communique Issued on Siphandon Visit to Burma *[Vientiane Radio]* ..... 56
Fifth Meeting on Border Issue Held With Burma *[KPL]* ..... 57
Assembly Chairman Addresses Cadres in Houa Phan *[Vientiane Radio]* ..... 58
Sisavat Keobounphan Visits Saravane Province *[KPL]* ..... 58

### Philippines

Visiting SRV Officials Discuss Spratly Islands *[Manila Radio]* ..... 58
Mitra on One-China Policy, Ties With Taiwan *[Beijing Radio]* ..... 58
Magsaysay Announced as Santiago's Running Mate *[Manila Radio]* ..... 59
Aquino Orders Probe of Alleged Arms Sale *[Manila Radio]* ..... 59
    Calls Cabinet Security Meeting *[Manila Radio]* ..... 59
Mayor Ambushed for Not Paying Rebel Campaign Fee *[AFP]* ..... 59
    NPA Ambush; Bodyguard Killed *[Manila Radio]* ..... 60
Military Arrest Top Communist Party Leader *[Manila Radio]* ..... 60

### Thailand

Jewelers Not Likely Affected by U.S. GSP Cut *[BANGKOK POST 28 Feb]* ..... 60
Ministry Reports Message of Thanks From Sihanouk *[Bangkok Radio]* ..... 61
    Need Seen for UNTAC Role *[THE NATION 1 Mar]* ..... 61
Asa Receives Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister *[Radio VOFA]* ..... 62
Malaysian Minister Arrives for Border Meeting *[Bangkok TV]* ..... 62
    Border Team To Strengthen Ties *[BANGKOK POST 29 Feb]* ..... 62
    Joint Air Exercise Closes *[Radio VOFA]* ..... 62
Support Voiced for Bill on Pharmaceutical Patents *[SIAM RAT 27 Feb]* ..... 63
Anan Finds Support Among Military Officers *[THE NATION 2 Mar]* ..... 63
Three Parties Pledge Rights for State Unions *[THE NATION 2 Mar]* ..... 64
Assets of Ex-Communications Minister Confiscated *[Bangkok Radio]* ..... 65
    SAP Leader's Assets Ordered Seized *[THE NATION 1 Mar]* ..... 65
    Mechanisms Said 'Ineffective' *[THE NATION]* ..... 66
Article Views NPKC's Credibility Problem *[BANGKOK POST 1 Mar]* ..... 67
Fisheries Department Rejects Driftnet Ban *[THE NATION 29 Feb]* ..... 68

### Vietnam

U.S. Delegation of MIA Experts Arrives *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 69

- Statement on Bogus Photo *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 69
- Urged To Put Aside Issues, Embargo *[Bangkok THE NATION 29 Feb]* ..... 69

Ho Chi Minh City Sends Aid to St. Petersburg *[VNA]* ..... 70

Vo Van Kiet's Philippines Visit Summarized *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 70

- Meets Philippine Businessmen *[VNA]* ..... 71
- Visits Asian Development Bank *[VNA]* ..... 71
- Foreign Minister Holds News Conference *[VNA]* ..... 71

Vo Van Kiet Begins Brunei Visit, Meets Leaders *[VNA]* ..... 72

- Joint Communique Issued *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 72

Haiphong City Steps Up Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign *[Hanoi TV]* ..... 72

- International Drug Expert Visits *[VNA]* ..... 72

Do Muoi Speaks at Economics Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 73

Doan Khue Writes to 48th Regiment on Anniversary *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 74

More People Flown Home From Hong Kong *[Hanoi Radio]* ..... 75

## Japan

### Plan To Subject 40% of Farm Budget to Cuts

*OW2802142592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Forty percent of Japan's farm budget would be regarded as subsidies subject to reductions under a draft accord for reducing farm trade protection in current global trade talks, government sources said Friday.

The draft would classify some 1 trillion yen of the average 2.4 trillion yen annual budget in fiscal 1986 to 1988 as subsidies under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the sources said.

These include the 330 billion yen operating fund for the rice and barley control system and the 130 billion yen subsidy from the government-backed Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Finance Corp.

The sources said the draft accord, if adopted without amendment at the current Uruguay Round of GATT talks, would force Japan to open its rice market and impose severe restrictions on the government's budgetary appropriations related to rice farming.

Under the draft accord, GATT member nations would be allowed to maintain subsidies related to research, information, infrastructure, sales promotion, inspection, education, food stockpiling, disaster relief, structural adjustments, and environmental protection, among others.

Subsidies for production incentives and price support would be subject to an average 20 percent reduction between 1993 and 1999.

About 1.4 trillion yen worth of subsidies under the agricultural budget would be exempt from reductions, including 900 billion yen for improvement of infrastructure in rural Japan, 150 billion yen for disaster relief, and 100 billion yen for farmers' pensions, the sources said.

Among the subsidies subject to cuts would be 90 billion yen for price support of sugar and livestock products and 100 billion yen for raising beef cattle, the sources said.

### Spokesman Kato Comments on 'Close' U.S. Ties

*OW0203094392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 KYODO—The top government spokesman said Monday he does not believe the majority of Americans harbor ill-feeling toward Japan, despite reports of an increase in violence against Asian Americans.

"If there is anti-Japanese feeling in the United States, I don't think it represents the view of the majority of Americans, who are a sensible people," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

"Japan-U.S. ties are very close and wide-ranging. I think relations are friendly," he told a news conference.

Kato was commenting on the recently released report by the U.S. Civil Rights commission citing an increase in violence against Asian Americans and Asian residents, regardless of national origin.

The report attributed the incidents to rising resentment against Japan's economic success, and called for greater sensitivity by U.S. political leaders and the media.

Kato noted that while there are people in both countries who speak ill of the other nation, their views are not mainstream.

"The majority of Japanese have a healthy attitude toward America as an important and friendly country," he said.

Japan has become a campaign topic for some presidential candidates who allege that Japanese business practices are unfair. Emotions have been further stirred in the U.S. by the adverse comments of some Japanese politicians about the quality of the American work force.

### Kadena Assembly Demands Removal of PCB's

*OW2902025092 Naha NHK Television Network in Japanese 0315 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[From the noon newscast]

[Text] The Kadena Township Assembly [KTA] held a special session today, unanimously approving opinion statements and adopting resolutions demanding the overall withdrawal of materials contaminated with PCB's [polychlorinated biphenyl], which reportedly have caused pollution problems on U.S. military bases, as well as on opposing an attempt to turn the Kadena Air Base [KAB] into the permanent base for the 353d Special Operations Wing, which has been transferred to KAB from Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

After the KTA opened its special session at 1000, proposals were submitted in connection with resolutions and statements on KAB environmental pollution problems caused by PCB's and on opposing an attempt to turn KAB into a permanent base for the 353d Special Operations Wing.

Regarding the resolution and statement on the PCB pollution issue, the KTA maintains that since the townspeople have no way of knowing what dangerous materials are stored on the base and how these materials are being used, it would certainly be intolerable if and when underground water becomes polluted. The KTA also contends that a strong protest will be lodged against the Japanese Government and the U.S. military so that no environmental pollution by PCB's should ever be allowed to take place again, that the use of PCB's should be prohibited, that materials contaminated with PCB's should be removed immediately, and that drastic measures for environmental protection should be implemented to ensure the townspeople's safety in enjoying their livelihood.

Moreover, in its resolution and opinion statement on opposing the permanent stationing of the 353d Special Operations Wing of the U.S. Air Force, the KAT maintains that because of the wing's permanent stationing, KAB is bound to intensify its functions, which will lead to an increase in the noise caused by engine tune-ups as well as in take-off and landing training. The resolution also states that from the standpoint of safeguarding the townspeople's lives and property, it would resolutely oppose the permanent stationing of the wing and its staff members no matter what the reason for the transfer may be.

All these resolutions and opinion statements were unanimously adopted at the KTA session and will be sent to relevant Japanese and U.S. agencies and organizations. Meanwhile, the KTA is scheduled to send a delegation to call on the KAB commander and visit the Naha Defense Facilities Administrative Bureau early next month to lodge their protests.

## Panel To Review Bases PCB Issue

*OW0103063892 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 28 Feb 92 Morning Edition p 2*

[Text] Tokyo—At the Japanese-U.S. joint committee session held on 27 February, the Finance Ministry proposed immediately holding an environmental issues subcommittee session to discuss PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) contamination on U.S. military bases in Japan. The U.S. side agreed to the proposal. The environmental issues subcommittee, which includes Japanese and American experts on environmental issues, plans to clarify the actual situation and discuss responsive measures.

Japanese officials in charge of environmental issues from ministries and agencies such as the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Agency, and the Environment Agency will participate in the panel session.

The Status of U.S. Forces Agreement Division in the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau said: "What is required first is to clarify the allegation (of PCB contamination at U.S. military bases in Japan) by immediately convening the subcommittee. Then, based on the results, the subcommittee will discuss countermeasures." In this way, the division disclosed that a specific schedule for the panel meetings will be arranged between Japan and the United States.

## MITI To Study Correction of Keiretsu Deals

*OW2902105592 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[From the noon newscast]

[Text] A source at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] states that in connection with the U.S. requests for studying actual business transactions in the five fields made in the Japan-U.S. SII [Structural Impediments Initiative] talks held in Washington on 26 February, the focal point at issue did not particularly involve the fact that American companies have failed in making their advance into Japanese markets in such fields as auto parts and glass. The same source points out that MITI understands that the U.S. intention lies in reiterating its original demand for correcting problems concerning Keiretsu [interlocking corporate groups] transactions by citing this case as a typical example of problems in these fields. The MITI source says that problems of Keiretsu transactions have been repeatedly discussed in the past SII talks; that it will study whether problems still exist or not; and that it will hold further consultations with the U.S. side on new measures if there should be any problems that have to be settled.

## Nissan Raising Prices on Vehicles Sold in U.S.

*OW2802233292 Tokyo KYODO in English 2304 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Nissan Motor Co. said Saturday its U.S. subsidiary has announced a weighted average price increase of 3 percent on Nissan cars and light trucks and 4.2 percent on Infiniti brand luxury cars, effective Sunday.

Nissan Motor Corp. of the U.S.A. (NMC) said the price increase is "the result of current economic factors, international currency fluctuations, and additional product content," according to Tokyo officials.

This is the first price boost on both Nissan and Infiniti vehicles in five months, the officials said. Last September, the suggested retail prices of Nissan vehicles were raised by a weighted average of 3.4 percent and those of Infiniti brand cars by 4.4 percent, Nissan officials said.

## Firm To Recall 2,017 GM Cars for Brake Defects

*OW2802192492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Yanase and Co., a major auto importer, will recall 2,017 vehicles of six models manufacturered by General Motors [GM] Co. of the United States for brake defects, Transport Ministry officials said Friday.

The vehicles, including the Chevrolet Camaro 28E and the Buick Park Avenue, were imported between March 1982 and August 1991.

The officials said there is the possibility of a water leak in the rear-wheel brakes of four models, including the Camaro, while defective parts were found in the other two.

## Matsushita Seeks Ties With AT&T on Project

*OW0203034092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Osaka, March 2 (KYODO)—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is negotiating with AT and T of the United States for the possible establishment of a joint venture company to develop multimedia equipment using computers, Matsushita officials said Monday.

Multimedia equipment allows users to communicate information in more than one form, including the use of text, audio, and graphics.

Meanwhile, the officials said the company is considering investing in San Mateo Software Group, a subsidiary of U.S.-based Game Software Manufacturer Electronic Arts, to codevelop game equipment with high definition screens and quick information processing capability.

Matsushita is currently supplying a joint venture company, established by AT and T and Japan's Marubeni Corp., which produces notebook computers through an original equipment manufacturing system.

The officials said Matsushita plans to cooperate with AT and T in wide areas, including the research and development of portable handwriting-type computers.

## Miyazawa Plan To Visit U.S., Britain Reported

*OW2802233192 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will visit the United States and Britain before attending the Group of Seven (G-7) economic summit in Munich, Germany, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

The newspaper, quoting government sources, said Miyazawa has instructed the Foreign Ministry to arrange his trips to the U.S. and Britain between late June and early July. Leaders of the G-7—the U.S., Japan, Germany, France, Italy, Britain, and Canada—will participate in the Munich economic summit from July 6 to 8.

Additionally, YOMIURI said in a front-page article, Miyazawa and key members of his cabinet will attend the second annual summit of the 12-nation European Community (EC) in London. Britain currently holds the rotating EC chairmanship.

Miyazawa's talks with U.S., British, and EC leaders will focus on macroeconomic issues, nuclear weapons and nuclear scientists of the former Soviet Union, and support for the Commonwealth of Independent States, YOMIURI said.

## Agreement on EC Summit Talks 'Reconfirmed'

*OW2802152392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Japan and the European Community (EC) reconfirmed an agreement Friday to hold summit talks in London just prior to the Group of Seven (G-7) summit meeting in Munich in early July, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The officials said the reconfirmation was made during 20-minute discussions between Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and Lord Caithness, Britain's minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

They said London will be the site of the talks, since Britain will take over the presidency of the EC on July 1, just prior to the G-7 summit meeting of leaders from Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

Participants in the Japan-EC talks will be Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, EC Commission President Jacques Delors, and the prime minister of Britain, who would be John Major if his Conservative Party wins the British general election expected to be held in April.

The London meeting would be the second Japan-EC summit talks, following talks held last July in the Hague, the Netherlands, between then Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and EC leaders.

In the Hague meeting, the two sides agreed to hold summit talks on an annual basis.

Watanabe told Caithness that Japan wants to exploit its good relationship with Britain to strengthen relations with the EC as a whole, considering that Britain will assume the EC presidency for a six-month term beginning in June, the officials said.

Caithness thanked Watanabe for Japanese encouragement of China to maintain Hong Kong's present free-market system after it is returned to Chinese control in 1997, they said.

Caithness met Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa earlier in the day, telling him that British Prime Minister Major and Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd are both anxious to visit Japan.

## Yeltsin 'Desire' To Promote Peace Talks Viewed

*OW0203115992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Moscow, March 2 KYODO—Russian President Boris Yeltsin expressed his willingness Monday to promote peace treaty negotiations with Japan when he visits Tokyo in September, Japanese officials said.

In a meeting with former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Kremlin, Yeltsin was quoted as saying that it is not good to bring up the territorial row with Japan now with the Russian people because they are tied with such issues as food shortages.

The Russian leader, however, added that he wants to select the timing to advance the peace treaty talks with Japan because the Russian people would be able to discuss the territorial dispute in the fall, according to the officials.

Yeltsin's remarks were interpreted by Japanese officials as showing his desire to resolve the territorial dispute and conclude a peace treaty during his planned visit to Japan in September, the officials said.

Yeltsin also reacted favorably to Nakasone's request that the peace treaty be concluded by the end of this century.

Japan has insisted that the territorial dispute over the four Russian-held islands off eastern Hokkaido be resolved before concluding the peace treaty and developing full-fledged bilateral relations.

The islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai group of islets—were seized by the former Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Nakasone is in Moscow on his way to Berlin, where he will attend a meeting of world leaders Thursday to discuss global security in the post-cold war era.

### Black Market Diversion of Aid to Russia Alleged

*OW0103095792 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] The Russian news agency POSTFAKTUM reported on 26 February that material aid worth 16 million yen [Y] delivered from Japan to Khabarovsk of Russia on 10 February has been diverted to and sold on the black market. In this connection, the Japanese Red Cross Society has begun to investigate the matter.

According to POSTFAKTUM, Y16-million worth of materials, including medical supplies and food, delivered by the Japanese Red Cross Society to Khabarovsk on 10 February was intended to be distributed to children's hospitals, orphanages, low-income households, and others. However, the material has been channeled to central markets for sale; medicine sold at 40-120 rubles per box, and almost sold out.

However, this report did not touch on details such as the route by which the aid materials have been channeled. Concerning this report, the Japanese Red Cross Society said that the latest aid materials have been entrusted for distrubution to the Aid Materials Distribution Committee formed by the administrative authorities, hospitals, and Russian Red Cross Society in Khabarovsk. The Japanese Red Cross Society said that it is necessary to get to the root of the matter and if such report is found to be true, it will lodge a protest with the Aid Materials Distribution Committee.

The Japanese Red Cross Society also is resolved to dispatch its personnel to Khabarovsk next week to confirm the matter and to supervise aid.

### Foreign Minister Meets Slovenian Counterpart

*LD0103122992 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2100 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] On the last day of the visit by Slovenia's Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel to Japan, the Slovene delegation was received by Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe. The latter repeated the Japanese stand that the recognition of Slovenia is no longer a problem and that Tokyo is supporting all United Nations resolutions on Yugoslavia.

Suzuki, chairman of the Yugoslav-Japanese Economic Committee, tonight hosted a formal dinner for Minister Rupel. During the dinner, the hosts let Rupel know that Slovenia remains their main partner but that they will try to preserve business contacts with other republics.

### Russian-ROK Fishing Accord Protest Reiterated

*OW0203082992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Japan on Friday reiterated its displeasure at Russia for concluding an agreement with South Korea allowing it to conduct fishing operations around four islands claimed by Japan.

A Japanese representative protested the agreement at a bilateral meeting on fisheries which began on Monday at the Foreign Ministry.

Michio Shimada, chief of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, said in an opening statement that the agreement Russia made with South Korea "is extremely regrettable."

Shimada said the accord "undermines the progress made so far between Japan and Russia toward resolving the four islands' problem and concluding a peace treaty."

The first session of the Russia-South Korea Fishery Commission, meeting in Seoul earlier this year, set quotas for catches in each country's 200-mile zones and gave South Korea permission to fish in the Pacific off part of the Kuriles, adjacent to the islands claimed by Japan.

The four islands—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai islets—were seized by the Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II. Russia has indicated a willingness to transfer at least Shikotan and the Habomais as a measure to improve ties with Japan.

Japan had received permission from the former Soviet Union, and now from Russia, to fish in the same zone recently opened to South Korea, a fact that Russian diplomats have pointed to as justification for extending that right to South Korea.

### Nakasone Departs for Russia, Germany 1 Mar

*OW0103061092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left Sunday for a week-long visit to Russia and Germany for talks with Russian leaders and a meeting of world leaders. Nakasone is scheduled to meet Russian President Boris Yeltsin and former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday.

He will also attend a meeting of world leaders in Berlin on Thursday to discuss global security in the post-cold war era. Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former British Prime Minister James Callaghan will be among the participants.

### Tokyo To Host Preparatory Meeting on Cambodia

*OW0203133392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Japan will host a meeting of 18 industrial nations in Tokyo on March 30-31 to prepare for an international conference to rehabilitate war-torn Cambodia, Foreign Ministry officials said Monday.

The ministry will notify the 18 member states of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's [OECD] Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and other participating international aid organizations, the officials said.

The DAC is a club of rich donor nations affiliated with the OECD responsible for sharing their wealth with poverty-saddled developing nations.

The preparatory conference will be also attended by representatives from Cambodia, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank, the officials said.

During the prepatory conference, working-level experts on aid will discuss how to reconstruct the nation's war-ravaged economy, while analyzing the economic situation there, the officials said.

The war that devastated Cambodia's economy and claimed the lives of an estimated one million civilians came to a halt last year after four warring nations agreed to a ceasefire.

The March meeting will open the way for a full-fledged international conference in Tokyo in late June for coordinating international efforts to lift the country from the quagmire of its war-devastated economy, they said.

The conference will be also attended by Cambodian leader Norodom Sihanouk, who is currently serving as the head of an interim national reconciliation body in charge of overseeing the nation's return to a peaceful market economy, they said.

### Dispatch of Volunteers to Cambodia To Resume

*OW2902022392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Japan will resume the dispatch of Overseas Cooperation Volunteers to Cambodia as soon as possible this year after a 22-year hiatus, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. The sources said the ministry has decided to revive the operations in Cambodia by members of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) in response to the United Nations Security Council's unanimous decision to mobilize 22,000 peacekeeping forces.

The ministry will send an advance mission to study the needs of Cambodia as early as April, the sources said. JOCV members pulled out of Cambodia in 1970 after the outbreak of hostilities there.

Separately, the ministry plans to send fact-finding missions to Cambodia in March to survey the damage to the "Japanese Bridge" and extend agricultural technology. Repairing the bridge, which was financed with Japanese help, will require an estimated 2 billion yen and is due to start later this year, officials said.

Officials said Japan hopes to host an international meeting on Cambodia's reconstruction in Tokyo in late June. A preparatory session is tentatively set for late March.

### Saudi Arabia Seeks Tokyo Direct Investments

*OW0203052092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0449 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO— Saudi Arabian Commerce Minister Sulayman 'abd-al'Aziz al-Sulayyim sought increased Japanese investment in a meeting Monday with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Sulayman also thanked Japan for its financial contribution to the ousting of Iraqi forces from Kuwait during last year's Persian Gulf war, the official said.

Japan provided 13 billion dollars to support the U.S.-led multinational forces.

In reply, the official said, Miyazawa expressed appreciation for Saudi Arabia's strong leadership during the Gulf crisis and war, and said he hopes that Riyadh will continue to make efforts to promote peace and stability in the region.

In the 15-minute meeting, Sulayman said Saudi Arabia's market is open, and that his country welcomes Japanese joint ventures and direct investments, the official said.

Miyazawa said he hopes to strengthen bilateral relations, and said he hopes King Fahd will pay a visit to Japan.

No Saudi king has visited Japan since 1970.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, also said that Japan welcomes political reforms announced by King Fahd on Sunday.

The official said he expects the new constitution—the first such written document for the kingdom—to help stabilize politics.

Sulaim is in Japan for a three-day visit to deliver a letter to Miyazawa from King Fahd.

The contents of the letter were not immediately known.

The Saudi Commerce Minister is to meet with his Japanese counterpart Kozo Watanabe on Monday afternoon before leaving for home Tuesday.

## New Indonesian Army Punitive Measures Welcomed

*OW2802143092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Japan welcomes the Indonesian Army's decision to punish Army officers who were in command during last November's shooting of civilians in East Timor, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

"We believe that those measures taken against the military personnel involved are, basically, developments in the appropriate direction," spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa told foreign correspondents.

The spokesman was speaking in reference to remarks made Thursday by Indonesia's chief Commander of the Army, Gen. Edy Sudrajat, who said six senior officers in charge during the November 12 incident in the East Timorese capital of Dili will be punished for not taking "appropriate measures and actions."

Eyewitness reports indicate that more than 100 people were killed when troops opened fire on a crowd of more than 2,000 mourners, while a government commission report said only about 50 were killed.

Three of the officers are to be fired, while two others will be removed from active duty and the remaining officer will be temporarily suspended, according to the Indonesian general.

He suggested that another five officers would undergo further investigation, according to the findings of a military council set up last December at the direction of President Suharto.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told Japanese officials during a visit to Tokyo earlier this month that the judicial process would be applied not only to arrested civilians but also to soldiers found guilty of wrongdoing in relation to the shooting incident.

Foreign Ministry sources said the measures taken are notable because of the considerable influence that the military has long wielded in Indonesian political life.

## Ex-Im Bank To Lend Philippines 3.2 Billion Yen

*OW2802120092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—The Export-Import Bank of Japan announced Friday it will extend a loan of up to about 3.17 billion yen to the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) to help boost the Philippines' private industrial sector.

The loan will be used by the DBP to provide private corporations with funds for the procurement of foreign capital goods and services needed to achieve the industrial reconstruction project being implemented by the World Bank.

The project, aimed at restructuring Filipino industry, is also to be backed by the United States, England, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

## Botswana's President Masire Arrives in Tokyo

*OW0103063792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 KYODO—Botswana's President Quett Masire arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit which includes talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on African affairs and financial assistance. Masire, who will be given an audience with Emperor Akihito on Monday, is currently in his third term as head of Botswana, a sparsely populated and landlocked African country.

He will also talk with the prime minister Tuesday about the political situation in neighboring South Africa, as well as anxieties among African nations concerning the international donor community's commitment to the continent. Masire last visited Japan in 1989 to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, known posthumously as Emperor Showa.

## Move Made To Get Peacekeeping Bill Passed

*OW2902131692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have decided to propose their legislation bill on United Nations peacekeeping operations be revised in such a way as to freeze participation by Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in U.N. peacekeeping forces, party sources said Saturday.

The sources said the move is a bid to get the controversial bill, popularly known as the PKO Bill, passed by the Diet during its current session slated to end in June.

The government-LDP proposal would freeze SDF participation in U.N. peacekeeping forces (PKF) until the Diet is able to approve an independent bill to allow for such actions, they said.

The government and the ruling party adopted a compromise proposal made by the opposition Komeito to freeze PKF participation, since they consider a coalition among the LDP, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) essential for the bill's enactment in the opposition-controlled House of Councillors, the sources said.

The second-largest opposition party, Komeito, approved the freeze proposal last Friday.

The sources said the LDP has already started unofficial negotiations with Komeito and the DSP over the compromise plan.

The LDP-dominated House of Representatives passed the PKO bill last December with Komeito support. But the Social Democratic Party, the Japanese Communist Party, and the DSP voted against the bill in the lower house.

The DSP has maintained its stance demanding a revision in the bill, and has mandated Diet approval of SDF deployment.

The PKO bill was carried over to the current Diet session to allow further discussions in the opposition-controlled upper house.

LDP sources said they expect the DSP will be able to compromise on the latest proposal, because that is virtually tantamount to accepting its demand when the Diet approves the measure.

A government source said Saturday that early passage of the PKO bill during the current Diet session is important, considering the pressure on Japan to take a more active role in the international community.

The source added that a tripartite coalition in the upper house among the LDP, Komeito, and the DSP is crucial for the bill's early passage.

## Yamahana Comments on Union Support for Coalition

*OW0103061192 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1212 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Interview with Sadao Yamahana, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ), by an unidentified NHK reporter on the results of an All-Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union survey showing union members' positive assessment of the overseas dispatch of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel, as well as support for a coalition government led by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP); place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Regarding the future strength of the SDF, the survey showed that a majority of those polled favored maintaining the SDF's present strength, rather than reducing its size or abolishing it. In connection with the SDPJ's plan to push for an SDF reorganization that involves troop reductions, what is your response to the survey?

[Yamahana] It is true that a majority of union members favored the present strength of the SDF. Nevertheless, about 50 percent of pro-SDF respondents wanted the SDF to improve its capabilities in handling rescue operations under its present strength. My opinion is that you should stress this point, rather than discussing the issue in a wholesale manner.

[Reporter] Also, 66 percent of the union members supported some sort of SDF operations overseas.

[Yamahana] I do not think that there is a gap between SDPJ policy and the union members' opinions. While you have indicated that 66 percent supported SDF operations overseas, I think that their responses were made on the condition that the SDF would never play a military role overseas. On the other hand, I strongly feel the need for further obtaining public understanding of SDPJ policy.

[Reporter] It seemed that, with respect to a desired future government, the majority wanted a so-called great coalition with the LDP. What is your response?

[Yamahana] As you indicated, over 72 percent of those surveyed desired a coalition government involving the SDPJ, but they want an LDP role in a coalition rather than an SDPJ-led coalition involving the Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]. Frankly, this is a problem on which we should reflect. While our supporters long for a change in the government, they think the SDPJ's efforts are still not enough to take power independently. I think that this is a scolding from our supporters. We are doing our best to get a majority of voters to endorse an SDPJ-Komeito-DSP coalition.

## Miyazawa To Accept Decision To Summon Hattori

*OW0203111792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa indicated Monday he will accept the summoning of his former secretary to testify before the Diet over the secretary's alleged involvement in the recruit stocks-for-favor scandal.

Miyazawa said he will accept a decision by the House of Representatives Budget Committee on whether or not to summon Tsuneo Hattori as a sworn witness, the officials said.

The 1988-1989 Recruit scandal involved over a dozen conservative and opposition politicians who purchased unlisted shares of the Recruit Cosmos real estate company at low prices and made profits through resale of the shares after the stock was opened to the public.

Among buyers were Miyazawa, Michio Watanabe, now foreign minister, then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, and former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, most of whom said their secretaries conducted the stock transactions.

Miyazawa resigned as deputy prime minister and finance minister in December 1989.

Speaking at a Budget Committee session Monday, Miyazawa said he has already explained his links to the Recruit scandal, but he would abide by a committee decision to summon Hattori.

Miyazawa was responding to Social Democratic Party (SDP) member Toshihisa Matsuura, who demanded the prime minister should meet public expectations to clear up doubts over the Recruit scandal.

Opposition parties have been calling for Diet testimony from Hattori, Miyazawa's current Secretary Masao Matsumoto, and Hiroshi Kobayashi, former president of First Finance Co., to help clear up the scandal. First Finance is the financial arm of Information Business Conglomerate Recruit Co., the parent firm of Recruit Cosmos.

Meanwhile, deliberations on the fiscal 1992 budget resumed Monday afternoon after the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) promised opposition parties it would make efforts to realize the summoning of former State Minister Fumio Abe.

Abe has been indicted on a bribery charge for accepting 90 million yen from the bankrupt steel frame maker Kyowa Co.

The Justice Ministry, however, is opposed to the summoning to the Diet of Abe, now a criminal defendant, saying such a practice might damage efforts to ensure fair and just criminal trials as well as to secure public trust in the judiciary.

Justice Minister Takashi Tawara told Monday's Budget Committee session he will accept it if the Diet decides to summon Abe as a sworn witness.

Abe, former head of the Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agencies, was a close confidant of Miyazawa's, serving as secretary general of the LDP's No. 2 faction led by the prime minister until last December. He quit the party upon his arrest last month.

He is free on a 50 million yen bail after prosecutors charged him with accepting 90 million yen from Kyowa for confidential information on the route of a highway project in Hokkaido and for using his influence for other favors.

In response to a question from Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) Legislator Kansei Nakano on cutting the defense budget, Miyazawa said he would like to review it urgently under the "given circumstances."

Earlier in the day, Tomiichi Murayama, head of the SDP's Diet Administration Committee, told reporters the SDP, DSP, and the United Social Democratic Party plan to submit to the Diet an amendment to the fiscal 1992 budget by Saturday.

He also proposed the creation of a special committee after the budget bill is passed through the lower house to promote probes into scandals involving Kyowa and Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., and to discuss political reform.

The former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin was arrested last month on suspicion of breach of trust for allegedly extending over 500 billion yen of loans and loan guarantees, in what political sources say could develop into a major scandal involving politicians.

## Former Kyowa Executive Moriguchi Freed on Bond

*OW0203055692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0526 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—The Tokyo District Court decided Monday to free on a 200 million yen bond businessman Goto Moriguchi under indictment on a charge of bribing a former cabinet minister in resort development schemes in Hokkaido, official sources said Monday.

The sources said Moriguchi, former vice president of Kyowa Co., will be freed from the Tokyo detention center after posting the bond.

Moriguchi, 48, has been indicted on the charge he gave 90 million yen to Fumio Abe, former director general of the Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agencies. Abe is accused of taking the bribe from Kyowa, a now defunct steel-frame producer.

Additionally, the sources said, Moriguchi has been indicted on a fraud charge relating to bogus deals with Marubeni Corp., a major Japanese trading house.

In April last year, Moriguchi was given a two-year prison sentence suspended for five years in a corruption case involving a public works project in Aomori Prefecture.

## LDP To Try To Summon Abe to Diet Hearing

*OW2902033292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0244 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) pledged to opposition parties Saturday its utmost efforts to summon former State Minister Fumio Abe, who is under indictment on charges of bribe-taking, to testify before the Diet as a sworn witness. The LDP pledge came in talks with opposition party leaders at a board meeting of the House of Representatives Budget Committee in a bid to resume the committee session, which has been stalled since the opposition boycotted it Friday morning over summoning Abe.

By making the concession on Abe's potential appearance before the budget panel, the LDP wants the Budget

Committee session resumed as early as Monday, parliamentary sources said. Abe was a close confidant of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa until his resignation from the governing party last month.

The Social Democratic Party and other opposition parties demand that Abe, former head of the Hokkaido Development Agency, and Goro Moriguchi, former vice president of Kyowa Co., be summoned to testify before the Diet under oath to clear up lingering questions about the alleged involvement of some LDP politicians in the cash-for-favors scandal. The LDP rejected the demand, saying Diet testimony by the two, both under indictment on bribery charges, may make it more difficult for those accused in the scandal to get a fair trial, LDP sources said.

On Tuesday, Jun Shiozaki, former head of the Management and Coordination Agency, testifying under oath to the Diet, acknowledged receiving 20 million yen from Kyowa after intervening on its behalf with a major trading company, but denied he intervened to help Kyowa cover up allegedly fraudulent deals.

Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, testifying the same day as an unsworn witness, admitted having "held in custody" 10 million yen from the company but denied giving special favors to the now-defunct steel-frame maker.

Abe is free on 50 million yen bail after prosecutors charged him with accepting 90 million yen from Kyowa for confidential information on the route of a highway project in Hokkaido and for using his influence for other favors.

The Budget Committee is to consider fiscal 1992 budget bills designed to stimulate the economy to meet Japan's domestic and international obligations.

## Parties Agree To Resume Budget Deliberations

*OW2902083792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0730 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and three noncommunist opposition parties agreed Saturday to resume Diet deliberations Monday on the budget for fiscal 1992, party officials said.

The agreement came after the LDP gave the opposition parties its pledge to do its best to have former State Minister Fumio Abe, who was indicted on bribery charges, testify before the Diet as a sworn witness.

The opposition parties boycotted sessions at the House of Representatives Budget Committee Friday over the summoning of Abe.

The LDP's proposal on Abe came at the committee board meeting. The three opposition parties accepting the proposal were the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party.

The SDP and other opposition parties demanded that Abe, former head of the Hokkaido Development Agency, and Goro Moriguchi, former vice president of Kyowa Co., be summoned to testify before the Diet under oath to clear up lingering questions about the alleged involvement of some LDP politicians in the cash-for-favors scandal.

Abe was a close confidant of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa until his resignation from the governing party last month.

Jun Shiozaki, former head of the Management and Coordination Agency, testified Tuesday under oath to the Diet. He acknowledged receiving 20 million yen from Kyowa after intervening on its behalf with a major trading company, but denied he intervened to help Kyowa cover up allegedly fraudulent deals.

Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, testifying the same day as an unsworn witness, admitted having "held in custody" 10 million yen from the company but denied giving special favors to the now-defunct steel-frame maker.

Abe is free on 50 million yen bail after prosecutors charged him with accepting 90 million yen from Kyowa for confidential information on the route of a highway project in Hokkaido and for using his influence for other favors.

## Drafting of Provisional FY 1992 Budget Begun

*OW2902094392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The government has begun work on a provisional budget for fiscal 1992 as delayed Diet debate makes it certain that the full budget will not be approved before the new fiscal year starts on April 1, government sources said Saturday.

The stop-gap budget, which would be the sixth in as many years, is necessiated as Diet budget debate has been stalled over political scandals, they said.

Debate is set to resume Monday in the House of Representatives budget committee. The full fiscal 1992 budget is expected to be approved by the lower house on March 13 at the earliest, the sources said.

The budget automatically becomes law 30 days after the lower house approves it, even if it is not passed by the opposition-controlled House of Councillors, or the upper house.

The sources said the planned stop-gap budget will likely cover the first 11 days of fiscal 1992 and it will be roughly the same as the 5.4 trillion yen fiscal 1991 provisional budget.

The full fiscal 1992 budget contains 72.2 trillion yen for general-account outlays and includes measures aimed at raising domestic demand by boosting public works spending.

Stop-gap budgets do not include policy-related spending such as measures designed to stimulate the economy.

The sources said a short stop-gap budget will have little negative impact on the economy. Many business leaders have urged the Diet to quickly pass the full budget to help prop up the economy.

## Miyazawa Turns Down Call for Discount Rate Cut

*OW2902142792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Saturday turned down a request for another cut in the official discount rate from business leaders, government officials said.

Instead, the prime minister renewed his pledge to push his administration's budget bill through the Diet as quickly as possible to stimulate the slowing economy, the officials said.

"I will do my best to see to the speedy passage of the budget, which (his administration) did its utmost to compile (to stimulate the economy) within the constraints of the fiscal situation," he was quoted as telling the business leaders at his official residence.

Miyazawa made the comments in response to prodding for another reduction of the key lending rate—currently standing at 4.5 percent per annum.

The business leaders included Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Chuzo Tanaka, chairman of the Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprise Organizations, both representing small and medium-sized businesses.

On top of the request, the industrialists called for speedy passage of the budget for fiscal 1992, now under deliberations in the House of Representatives.

They also called for the government to speed up the actual disbursement of government funds for public works projects to quickly bolster the economy.

The business leaders called on Miyazawa to cut the discount rate, arguing that a cut would encourage companies to step up capital spending, the officials said.

They also said a rate cut would ease the interest payment burden for planned investment in automated equipment to counter the chronic shortage of factory labor.

## Official 'Skeptical' on Exchange Market Trend

*OW2802142992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—A top official at the Ministry of Finance said Friday he is "skeptical" about the dollar's recent strength in the foreign exchange market.

Vice Finance Minister Hiroshi Yasuda told a press conference, "I am watching the moves (in the market) with skeptical eyes."

He said the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized countries are still ready to stage a concerted intervention in the market if there is a sharp fluctuation that does not reflect the economic fundamentals of the countries.

"The current move, however, is not a sharp swing but quite a gradual one," so it is somewhat difficult to take such a step, Yasuda said.

But he said the G-7 will step into the market if the dollar moves too high.

He added there is no difference in perception about an acceptable range for the dollar between the Japanese and U.S. monetary authorities.

He argued the Japanese economy remains on a firm footing with virtual full employment, although businesses are becoming increasingly sluggish in some sectors that were strongly affected by the bursting of the speculative economic "bubble."

He said rates in the market have fallen quite low following the three reductions in the official discount rate since last July.

"We are still watching the effects of the monetary easing pervading (various) aspects of the economy," Yasuda said.

Asked about ruling party strongman Shin Kanemaru's strong call Thursday for another cut in the benchmark lending rate, Yasuda said the remarks apparently reflect his grave concerns about the economy.

Kanemaru, vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party, went so far as to suggest Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa dismiss Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno if he resists cutting the rate.

"Kanemaru's words were a bit too straightfoward, I should say," Yasuda said.

The finance official expressed concern that Kanemaru's remarks could fuel expectations in the market of lower interest rates, making companies think twice about borrowing now for investments.

"As far as monetary policy is concerned, you should not make advance notice before doing something," he said.

## Hata Cautions Officials on Rate Cut Remarks

*OW0203074692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 KYODO—Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata urged top ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officials Monday to exercise caution in making remarks on the nation's official discount rate, party sources said.

"I want you to use caution in making specific reference to the official discount rate," Hata was quoted as telling a meeting of top government and LDP officials.

"Interest rates must be seen in various aspects... There is the need for an economic stimulus, but (the matter) must be considered with particular caution," Hata was quoted as saying.

Hata's remark came in the wake of a strong call made last week by LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru for a reduction in the official discount rate.

Kanemaru, chairman of the LDP's largest faction, was reported last Thursday to have said that the governor of the Bank of Japan (BOJ) could be removed if the central bank does not cut its discount rate soon.

Kanemaru, who also attended Monday's meeting, said, "I heard my remarks were taken as abusive words... I'll be cautious in making remarks by choosing words carefully."

Seiichiro Murakami, chairman of the LDP's committee on Diet affairs for the House of Councillors, reportedly said at the meeting, "As far as I know, more persons appreciated Kanemaru's remark very much."

The BOJ cut its official discount rate by half a percentage point on three occasions last year, with the last reduction on December 30 bringing the base rate to 4.5 percent per annum.

Hata said he is watching the effects of the last discount rate cut, and reiterated that he will deal carefully with the issue of whether to reduce the rate, the party sources said.

Some business and government officials have called for another cut in the discount rate to stimulate the economy, but BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno has resisted such calls.

## Yamashita Link to Sagawa Kyubin Scandal Viewed

*OW2802161892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—In what appears to be yet another link between the scandal-ridden Sagawa Kyubin transportation group and the political world, Health and Welfare Minister Tokuo Yamashita admitted Friday to having used a German luxury car provided by the Fukuoka-based Kyushu Sagawa Kyubin Co. for about three months three years ago.

Yamashita, however, denied any other link with the Sagawa Kyubin group.

Earlier Friday, a Diet member of the Social Democratic Party resigned from the party's leadership body following revelations that she had sold 5 million yen worth of fund-raising party tickets to Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

The former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co. is in detention on suspicion of breach of trust for allegedly extending a huge amount of loans and loan guarantees and thereby causing financial damage to the company.

Yamashita said, "I have never received money from (Sagawa)." "This is really annoying to me because I have a clear conscience."

Yamashita borrowed a Mercedes Benz car owned by Kyushu Sagawa Kyubin around 1989.

While attending a party that year, an executive official of Kyushu Sagawa Kyubin offered the car to Yamashita, saying, "If you need the car, you may use it," informed sources said.

Yamashita agreed and asked the Sagawa official to bring the car to Tokyo, the sources said.

They said the executive kept Yamashita's car, a Toyota Century, in exchange for the Mercedes.

Several months later, Yamashita was installed as chief cabinet secretary in the cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. He later returned the car, the sources said.

Yamashita resigned as chief cabinet secretary following his involvement in a sex scandal.

Yamashita is known as an influential politician in transportation affairs. He has previously served as transport minister and also as chairman of the transport committee of the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, Sendai Mayor Toru Ishii told the municipal assembly Friday that the Sendai-based Tohoku Sagawa Kyubin Co. made a 100 million yen donation to the city in September 1988.

The company presented the money to the city during a period when it had been engaged in delivering the city's public relations magazines.

Replying to questions by an assembly member, Ishii said the city received the donation a year and a half after it had made the contract with Tohoku Sagawa Kyubin, adding he believed the money was extended as a goodwill gesture by the firm.

According to Sendai municipal officials, Tohoku Sagawa Kyubin entered a tender for the delivery service in 1985 and then continued the business based on a nontender contract between 1986 and 1990.

The company earned some 20 million yen per year from the business, the officials said.

## SDP Asks 32.4 Billion-Yen Defense Budget Cut

*OW2902105392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party [SDP] demanded Saturday a 32.4 billion yen reduction in the government-proposed defense budget for fiscal 1992.

The largest opposition party earlier called for freezing growth in defense spending.

Kosuke Uehara, a House of Representatives member and the SDP's defense chief in its shadow cabinet, said his party decided to draft its own plan for the defense budget.

The government's defense budget calls for 4,551.8 billion yen, an increase of 165.8 billion yen, 3.8 percent, from the fiscal 1991 initial defense budget, but the lowest growth rate since a 0.6 percent year-on-year rise in 1960.

The SDP plan would cut 14.9 billion yen by reducing the number of Self-Defense Forces personnel by 1,381. It also would cut 8 billion yen from the budget for new frontline equipment and the development of the next generation support fighter, 1.6 billion yen from the budget for military exercises, and 7.9 billion yen from the budget for maintaining U.S. military bases in Japan.

The second largest opposition party, Komeito, has called for cutting 200 billion yen from the 22.75 trillion yen mid-term defense buildup program.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa instructed the Defense Agency last December to review the 1991-95 mid-term defense program because of the end of the cold war and financial difficulties.

## Komeito To Demand 200 Billion-Yen Defense Cut

*OW2802144392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—The country's second-largest opposition party Komeito will demand that the government slash 200 billion yen from the 22.75 trillion yen defense program for fiscal years 1991-1995, party sources said Friday.

The No. 1 opposition party, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), has already proposed a 500 billion yen reduction in the five-year defense plan, adopted in December 1990.

The two largest opposition parties may put forth a joint proposal for a defense budget cut following talks between them, Komeito sources said.

On Thursday, leaders of the SDP, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party agreed in a meeting to promote talks aimed at jointly seeking a reduction of defense outlays in the fiscal 1992 budget.

But Komeito failed to send a representative to the session.

Defense outlays in the fiscal 1992 national budget amount to 4,551.8 billion yen out of total budget expenditures of 72,218 billion yen.

Opposition parties have called for a substantial reduction in defense spending, citing the end of the cold war and relaxation of tensions in the world.

## Police Crack Down on 'Underworld Syndicate'

*OW0103101692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Osaka, March 1 KYODO—The Osaka prefectural police launched a major crackdown on the nation's biggest underworld syndicate, Yamaguchi-gumi, on Sunday on the day Japan's new antigangster law took effect.

Police searched 109 spots in Osaka and three neighboring prefectures, including the headquarters of Yamaguchi-gumi in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, and the office of its Osaka-based affiliate Takumi-gumi, and arrested 65 people on suspicion of violating the guns and swords possession control law and the antidrug law, as well as extortion and inflicting bodily injury.

In May, the National Police Agency is expected to designate Yamaguchi-gumi and six other big Yakuza crime families throughout Japan as falling under the new antimob law.

About 2,500 investigators, with search warrants for the 109 locations and arrest warrants for 77 suspected gangsters, seized 1,740 pieces of evidence, such as a pistols, drugs and lists of gang members.

The investigators searched the Yamaguchi-gumi head office in connection with a case of extortion in which the boss of an affiliated group allegedly intimidated the president of a real estate company to get 7 million yen in cash and bank checks worth 30 million yen in Osaka in January, police said.

They also scrambled to hit the Takumi-gumi office on suspicion that a high-ranking member possessed a pistol, police said.

The investigators arrested Koji Matsuda, 55, the boss of Matsuda-gumi, which is affiliated with Yamaguchi-gumi, for alleged violation of the security service law. Matsuda is believed to be running a security company without having notified the prefectural public safety commission.

Yamaguchi-gumi, in an apparent move to circumvent the antigangsters law, is already removing signs from its offices and is reorganizing into business corporations.

By accepting information on mob-connected criminal cases from citizens, prefectural police intend to do their utmost to clamp down on crime syndicates on charges of inflicting bodily injury, extortion, violations of traffic regulations, commercial laws and tax laws, authorities said.

### Unions Begin Annual Spring Wage-Hike Offensive

*OW2902090492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Japanese labor unions in four major industries have begun their annual spring offensive for wage hikes, but they appear unlikely to win wage increases that are bigger than last year since employers are citing dim business prospects.

The annual wage talks, known as "shunto," are poised to peak on March 25 this year, when major manufacturers in the four industries simultaneously make wage offers. The date of the offers is about 10 days earlier than last year.

Under the umbrella of the Japan Council of Metal Workers' Unions (IMF-JC), the four industries—automobiles, shipbuilding, electrical appliances, and steel—usually set a pattern for wage negotiations in other industries.

Akira Yamagishi, leader of Japan's biggest labor group Rengo (the Japanese Trade Union Confederation), has demanded an average wage increase of 8 percent, or an average 20,000 yen per month, but many believe it will be difficult to get even the same wage increase they got last year since employers have made it clear they want to keep the increase below 5 percent.

Last year's spring wage talks ended with most major corporations giving an average 5.65 percent wage increase.

In this year's spring labor-management talks, employers have given top priority to reducing mandatory working hours, since long working hours have become a matter of national concern.

In the traditionally trend-setting steel industry, employers are moving toward offering two more paid holidays in a bid to cut working hours, but have stood firm against union demands for extra benefits for overtime.

In the electrical appliance industry, a series of recent downward earnings projections cast a cloud over this year's wage talks, creating skepticism about the annual negotiations yielding the same average 5.55 percent pay raise which the unions won last year.

Toyota Motor Corp., which serves as a trend-setter in auto industry wage talks, has argued that nobody can expect a 5 percent pay increase this year.

Toyota's unions got a 5.52 percent pay raise last year, and they have demanded an increase of 5 percent or more for this year.

But with a boom in orders for ships, unions in the shipbuilding industry are expected to do better than other industry unions in this year's wage talks, economists said.

The average wage increase in the shipbuilding industry was 5.26 percent last year.

### Housing Starts Down for 15th Successive Month

*OW2802132492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Housing starts fell 16.4 percent in January from one year earlier to 87,066 units, registering the 15th consecutive month of decline, the Construction Ministry reported Friday.

The decrease in starts on houses and condominiums for sale in January remained sharp owing to a depression in the industry, the ministry report said.

But the rate of decline in construction of owner-occupied houses and houses for rent is gradually falling, it said.

Ministry officials said it is becoming clearer that starts on such houses are bottoming out.

Construction of owner-occupied houses in January sagged 1.9 percent to 27,537 units, sliding downward for the second successive month, they said.

Although starts on such houses rebounded in November, they posted a slight decline in January, the officials said.

Ministry officials said a persistent expectation of an ease in credit is encouraging some buyers and renters to delay borrowing from public finance corporations.

Construction on houses for rent in January shrank 7.9 percent to 41,468 units, down for 18 months in a row.

The officials said it was the first time in 14 months that the drop in starts on houses for rent posted a single-digit decline.

Construction on houses and condominiums for sale in January plunged 44.4 percent from a year earlier to 15,657, slipping for the 10th straight month.

### Automobile Export Rise From Year Ago Reported

*OW2702084292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO—Japan's automobile exports in January rose a firm 6.7 percent from a year earlier to 545,693 vehicles, an industry association said Thursday.

The Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said exports amounted to 6,938.49 million U.S. dollars, up a strong 12.8 percent from a year earlier.

Exports to the United States fell 15.2 percent to 162,498 vehicles, while those to the European Community rose for the first time in eight months by 12.7 percent to 170,161 vehicles.

Exports to Asian countries fell 12.7 percent to 39,950 vehicles.

Toyota Motor Corp.'s exports fell 3.0 percent from a year earlier to 156,720 and Nissan Motor Co.'s dropped 1.1 percent to 77,001.

On the other hand, exports by Daihatsu Motor Co. shot up 67.4 percent to 18,957 vehicles and those by Isuzu Motors Ltd. rose 28.8 percent to 29,018.

By category, there were 442,566 passenger cars exported, 98,760 trucks, and 4,367 buses.

## JAL Expects 8 Billion Yen Pretax Loss

*OW2802140592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Japan Airlines Co. (JAL) said Friday it expects an unconsolidated pretax loss of 8 billion yen for the year ending March 31, the first such loss in six years.

The figure represents a sharp turnaround from the 14 billion yen pretax profit predicted for the year by the national flag carrier last October.

JAL also forecast a net loss of 4 billion yen for the year on sales of 1,112 billion yen, down 7 billion yen from the previous year.

It would be the first pretax loss reported by JAL since the year which ended in March 1986. The 1985 crash in Japan of a JAL jumbo jet was blamed for the loss for that year.

Company officials blamed the fiscal 1991 losses on the slumping international air transportation volume amid the global economic slowdown.

While the number of tourist passengers has recovered since last summer after taking a plunge due to the Persian Gulf war, the number of business passengers has decreased, especially on European routes, the officials said.

Demand for cargo service has also decreased, they said.

JAL said, however, that it will maintain the dividend of 10 percent or 5 yen per share for the year by using reserves of 9.2 billion yen carried over from the previous year.

The company forecast operating revenues of 560 billion yen from international passenger service for the year, down 10.8 billion yen from the previous year, and 140 billion yen from international cargo service, down 11.2 billion yen.

Revenues from domestic passenger service are likely to increase 13 billion yen, the officials said.

## Postal Service Shows First Deficit in 11 Years

*OW2702154392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1312 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 27 KYODO—Japan's postal service will finish in the red for fiscal 1991 for the first time in 11 years, the government's postal chief said Thursday.

Toshio Hayata, director general of the Postal Services Bureau, also forecast the service will also incur a deficit in fiscal 1992.

He was reporting at a meeting of the House of Representatives Communications Committee.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is not thinking of raising postal charges in fiscal 1992 since it has a cumulative surplus, Hayata said.

He added, however, that charges may have to be raised somewhat in fiscal 1993 or later since the deficit will probably widen to an estimated 43 billion yen in fiscal 1992.

The ministry initially predicted a postal service profit of 600 million yen for fiscal 1991, which ends March 31, he said.

However, Hayata said a leveling-off trend in postal revenues, a slowdown in revenue stamp sales, and increased personnel and transport costs will likely leave the service in deficit.

## Ariane Launches Telecommunications Satellite

*OW2702042092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Kourou, French Guiana, Feb. 26 (KYODO)—A Japanese and an Arab communications satellite were launched into orbit here Wednesday night.

The 8:58 P.M. blastoff of the Ariane 441 rocket carrying the satellites was expected to allow Tokyo-based Space Communications Corp. (SCC) to begin its delayed communications service to six broadcasting companies in April.

SCC, part of the giant Mitsubishi Group of Enterprises, was unable to put the Super Bird B satellite aloft as planned in February 1990.

The company was forced to suspend its service to Japanese clients in December 1990 when Super Bird A started malfunctioning.

SCC plans to launch another communications satellite in December.

Also aboard the rocket was the Arabsat 1-C satellite of the Arab League's Arab [words indistinct]. The launch took place at the space center of Arianespace, a European aerospace consortium.

## Plan Urged for International Science Cooperation

*OW2802024992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 (KYODO)—Japan will propose a set of rules for international cooperation on big science projects at a Paris meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Science and Technology next month, officials said Friday.

Officials of the Science and Technology Agency cited a U.S. space station project, the U.S. superconducting super collider project, nuclear fusion reactor projects, and a project to develop an autoanalysis system for human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as candidates for international cooperation under the proposed rules.

The Japanese proposal will stress that the results of large science international research projects are the intellectual property of all mankind, the officials said.

The planned rules also will urge nations cooperating in these projects to closely consult with each other from the early stages of the projects, they said.

The rules will call for drawing up financial plans for big projects from the beginning to avoid sacrificing the participants' domestic budgets for science research, the officials said.

The Japanese Government also will suggest establishing a special committee within the OECD for promoting such consultation among nations participating in large science projects.

The Japanese Government decided to propose the international rules on science project cooperation because such cooperation is becoming increasingly important in diplomatic negotiations among industrialized nations, the officials said.

During U.S. President George Bush's January visit to Japan, an American request for Japanese financial cooperation on the multibillion dollar super collider project was a major topic at his talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The OECD ministerial meeting on science and technology will be held March 10 and 11, the officials said.

## Research Shows $CO_2$ in Air 'Steadily Increasing'

*OW2802193292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 28 KYODO—Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) in the atmosphere above Japan is steadily increasing, according to government observations conducted over the past five years, Meteorological Agency officials said Friday.

The agency has been measuring the $CO_2$ concentration in the air since January 1987 at its meteorological observation station in Iwate prefecture.

The annual average $CO_2$ concentration was 351.0 parts per million (PPM) in 1987, 353.4 PPM in 1988, 355.1 PPM in 1989, 356.7 PPM in 1990, and 358.2 PPM in 1991, increasing by 0.5 percent every year, the officials said.

Masayoshi Tezuka, director of the agency's observations division, said the figures give evidence of the increasing $CO_2$ in the air around Japan and the country is now able to contribute to investigating global warming by having its own data.

$CO_2$ is one of the so-called greenhouse gases which rise into the atmosphere and in large concentrations serve to block heat radiation from the earth's surface, leading to a heating effect similar to that produced by the glass or plastic in greenhouses.

Some researchers predict if the current $CO_2$ emissions are left as they are, the ensuing rise in global temperatures would melt the ice in the North and South Poles, raising the sea level by as high as one meter, and force tens of millions people to leave their homes by the end of the next century.

## Endangered Species Forum Begins in Kyoto 2 Mar

*OW0203040392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Kyoto, March 2 (KYODO)—More than 1,300 delegates from 113 member countries of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) on Monday began almost two weeks of deliberations at the eighth CITES conference in Kyoto.

In his opening address to delegates at the opening ceremony at the Kyoto International Conference Hall, Japan's Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said that since the creation of life on the planet, human beings have witnessed the extinction of "countless species of fauna and flora."

"In 1986, there were more than 10 million species of wildlife, of which, it is estimated 3,000 fauna and 16,000 flora are now threatened with extinction," Kakizawa said.

Kakizawa called on all CITES member countries to observe the spirit of CITES regulations.

"One quite often hears of people returning from abroad having souvenirs such as handbags or belts which they bought overseas confiscated by customs," Kakizawa said.

"This, I believe, would not happen if each member of the public were well informed of the object and regulations of the convention," he said.

CITES Standing Committee Chairman Matthew Matemba called on the conference to join "against greedy exploitation" of the world's rare fauna and flora for international trade.

Matemba said the agenda at Kyoto will again include the "controversial issue" surrounding trade in ivory from the African elephant. Such ivory trade was banned by delegates at the previous CITES conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"The concern for the African elephant is a concern of all of us, aside from ideology," Matemba said. "Nobody wants to see the jumbos disappear from the plains of Africa."

About 300 members of Japanese fishing cooperatives and local operators of shops providing the Japanese raw fish delicacy sushi picketed the entrance to the conference hall early Monday as delegates arrived for the opening session.

They were protesting a Swedish delegation proposal at the conference which called for a complete ban on the harvesting of west Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Sweden and several other nongovernmental organizations, including the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), claim that bluefin tuna in the west Atlantic are threatened with extinction but Japanese fishing interests say this claim is based on outdated and flawed data.

A spokesman for the Swedish delegation said the delegation will meet representatives of the Japanese Government's conference delegation Monday and Tuesday to hear the Japanese case regarding bluefin tuna but he said Sweden has no intention of withdrawing its proposal.

It was not known when the issue of bluefin tuna will be taken up at the conference. Delegates were scheduled to formally vote on the conference agenda Monday afternoon.

Other issues likely to stimulate heated debate during the conference are a proposal by several southern African countries which would permit a resumption in the international trade in ivory products and a list of 135 infringements of CITES rules by CITES member countries.

The list was prepared by the CITES Secretariat and includes reference to such infringements as the import of 10,000 tons of olive Ridley sea turtle skins into Japan from Panama in 1990.

The CITES Secretariat document claims Panama had no knowledge of the export of the skins and did not issue an export permit. The document also says the Panamanian Government confirmed that the exporting company was "fictitious."

The skins are used in Japan for making handbags and although trade in the skins is banned under CITES, Japan made its import of the species legal using a reservation allowed under CITES rules.

### Tokyo To Launch Project on Rain Forest Study

*OW2902084292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 29 KYODO—Japan will launch a five-year study project in several Southeast Asian countries this year in an attempt to develop the technology needed to create a tropical forest plantation that efficiently absorbs carbon dioxide, Forestry Agency officials said Saturday.

The agency will send a team of experts to the area as early as this fall, the officials said.

Tropical rain forests, with their active photosynthesis process, absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere faster than either broadleaf or coniferous forests, they said.

During the project, experts will study tropical forests in five Southeast Asian countries, collecting data needed to create an ideal carbon dioxide-reducing forest, the officials said. The data will be gathered by studying tree types and the number of trees in a given area, as well as fertilizers and thinning methods, they said.

Researchers say large concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere can trap solar-generated heat radiating from the earth's surface, leading to the so-called greenhouse effect which increases global temperatures.

## North Korea

### Spokesman: U.S. Obstructing Nuclear Inspection

*SK0203113892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry was interviewed today by KCNA [Korean Central News Agency] concerning the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Recalling that at the meeting an overwhelming majority of the countries warmly welcomed the DPRK's independent and progressive plan as regards the formalities of ratifying the Nuclear Safeguards Accord (NSA), the spokesman told KCNA:

At a time when the negotiation and discussion between the DPRK and the IAEA over the nuclear inspection problem are in progress without a hitch and the DPRK's signing the NSA has been submitted to the Supreme People's Assembly to go through its deliberation soon, the United States and a few other countries are taking an extremely provocative and interfering attitude with an outcry over "suspicion of the development of nuclear weapons" by the DPRK, although they clearly know that the DPRK's ratification of the NSA will not take a long time in view of the procedures.

The United States that has ignored the just demand of the entire Korean nation for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea for more than 30 years is provocatively slandering and putting pressure on it, far from apologising for its violation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), today when the ratification of the NSA by the DPRK has been submitted to the Supreme People's Assembly for deliberation. The United States must know that this will give nothing but harm to the implementation of the NSA by the DPRK, we think.

U.S. Congressman Solarz is talking about "need of the use of arms" against the DPRK, although during his meeting with us in Korea in December last year, he agreed to our principled argument that the problem of nuclear inspection on the DPRK should be settled in a fair way.

Judging from the fact that some Americans are groundlessly slandering the DPRK over the issue of the implementation of the NSA by the DPRK, we cannot but suspect that they are trying to prevent the DPRK from accepting the imminent nuclear inspection and obstruct the improvement of DPRK-USA relations by misleading the world public opinion at any cost and vilifying the DPRK.

We consider that if they are really politicians, they should have elementary common knowledge of the implementation of laws and control themselves.

We make it clear again that when the NSA signed by the DPRK Government is discussed at the third session of the Ninth Supreme Pople's Assembly and is ratified, we will send a notice to the IAEA on its effectuation in accordance with the articles of the NSA and accept nuclear inspection without delay in accordance with the formalities to be agreed upon with the IAEA.

The South Korean authorities are these days unhesitatingly uttering words vilifying and provoking us in wanton violation of the historic agreement signed by the North and the South before our entire nation.

While deliberately turning blind eyes to Japan's attempt at nuclear armament, a practical threat to the entire Korean nation, the South Korean authorities are dancing to the tune of others and taking issue with us over the problem of nuclear inspection on us, the fellow countrymen. Their act makes us doubt if they have independence and national identity and if they are willing to implement the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula."

We will never allow anyone in the future either to put a unilateral pressure on us, meddle in our internal affairs or infringe upon the sovereignty of Korea and the dignity of our nation in violation of the principle of international community—equitability and equality.

The DPRK Government will honestly discharge its duty under the NPT in the future, too.

## Delegate Speaks at IAEA News Conference

*SK2902034892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] In connection with discussion concerning the DPRK's implementation of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord [NSA] at the February meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Board of Governors, the head of our country's delegation gave a news conference in Vienna on 25 February.

Present at the conference were the deputy director of the IAEA Information Division and newspaper and broadcasting station reporters of various countries, including THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR from the United States and ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, and NHK from Japan.

The head of our country's delegation spoke first at the conference. He mentioned that the government of our republic had considered withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and the removal of the U.S. nuclear threat against us to be a matter of life-and-death and a critical key to the fatherland's reunification and had struggled to resolve it for more than 30 years. He went on to say:

Our constant struggle and positive efforts finally opened a bright prospect for resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. Since it signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], our Republic has always been faithful to the mission and ideals of the treaty and made every effort to justly implement the treaty.

Not a single nuclear weapon existed or could exist in our country throughout history. While neglecting to fulfill its legal duties under the NPT, the United States has threatened us with nuclear weapons and forcibly demanded that we unilaterally accept nuclear inspection.

We have invariably demanded that if it is to fairly resolve the nuclear issue based on the basic ideals of the treaty, first of all, the U.S. nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. nuclear threat against us should be removed, thus meeting the prerequisites and promoting and atmosphere for the treaty's implementation.

Following the non-nuclear announcement in December 1991, the South Korean authorities agreed to the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The United States welcomed the non-nuclear announcement and announced with the South Korean authorities that it would suspend Team Spirit joint military exercises this year.

The United States also complied with our demand to hold bilateral negotiations between the DPRK and the United States to discuss the nuclear inspection issue. The DPRK-U.S. high-level talks were held satisfactorily in an open-minded and constructive atmosphere.

Since the United States and South Korea had finally complied with our basic demand, the conditions and environment promoting the signing of the NSA were met.

Thus, we signed the NSA under the NPT on 30 January as a forward step toward resolving the nuclear inspection issue and clearly declared that we would ratify it at the earliest possible date and receive inspection according to the procedure to be agreed upon with the IAEA.

In the session of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Standing Committee on 18 February, we examined the NSA signed by the government of the republic and the IAEA and decided to present it to a SPA session for deliberation.

When this accord is deliberated, we will inform the IAEA of its effectuation in writing under the NSA and prepare for inspection.

We mean what we say. We do not utter empty remarks. Our people will never forgive if one, contrary to the principle of equality and fairness, unilaterally pressures us, interferes in our internal affairs, and defames our country's independence and national dignity.

We expect that all the treaty signatories that love justice and peace will positively cooperate to ensure that the nuclear issue will be resolved fairly in our country.

He went on to say that he could not help but comment on the 24 February remarks by the South Korean delegate. He said: I was surprised to hear the remarks by the South Korean delegate. I even wondered whether he was really Korean.

First of all, his remarks were not even in compliance with the North-South agreement, which was agreed on recently. As everyone knows, historic events have recently taken place in North-South relations. All the Korean people in the North, South, and abroad welcome them and hope that the agreement will be implemented sincerely. They also hope that it will contribute to achieving the country's reunification. However, the South Korean delegate unhesitatingly abused, slandered, and incited us even at this meeting, which took place less than a week after the historic North-South agreement and joint denuclearization declaration had come into effect. Article 3 of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and South, which came into effect on 19 February, stipulates that the North and South shall cease to abuse and slander each other, and Article 6 stipulates that the North and South shall discontinue confrontation and competition, cooperate with each other, and make concerted efforts for national dignity and interests in the international arena.

Nevertheless, the South Korean delegate said that no progress has been made since the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula had been adopted. His remarks completely differ from fact. The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the North-South agreement came into effect at the 19 February sixth North-South high-level talks. A North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee will be formed and operated in one month according to the joint declaration, and, as a result, the inspection of the North and South will be conducted, and practical measures will be taken for denuclearization.

We do not think that the South Korean delegate made his remarks without knowing these stark facts. In view of the fact that he is South Korea's official delegate, not an ordinary citizen, we cannot help but conclude that his remarks are the South Korean Government authorities' position. We cannot help but be suspicious of the South Korean authorities' attitude toward the North-South agreement. We will observe the South Korean authorities' attitude.

Second, the South Korean delegate said that our Constitution does not stipulate that the SPA shall ratify any signed agreement. We have specific procedures and regulations on the ratification and approval of signed treaties. Each country has its own procedures and regulations on the ratification and approval of agreements signed with foreign countries. Did the South Korean delegate make those remarks without knowing this? We shall ratify [pijunhanda] the safeguards accord according to our Constitution and domestic legal procedures.

Third, the South Korean delegate made the nonsensical remark that we are trying to perpetuate the division or reunify the North and South using nuclear weapons. Frankly speaking, those remarks are not worth commenting on. We do not think that the remarks by the South Korean delegate, which are contrary to the North-South agreement where he abused, slandered, and incited us, are his personal opinion. His remarks will only build an additional barrier in implementing the North-South agreement.

In conclusion, the head of our country's delegation said that he brought the remarks by the South Korean delegate to the attention of the participants in the news conference. He answered questions from reporters.

### Denuclearization Policy Supported

*SK2902153092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—The issue of the DPRK's implementation of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord [NSA] was discussed at the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held in Vienna on February 24 and 29.

The general director of the IAEA in his report spoke of the decision of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] to refer the DPRK's signing of the NSA and its draft to a session of the SPA for deliberation.

The head of the DPRK delegation in his speech recalled that the DPRK had already stated it would ratify the NSA at the earliest possible date through legal procedures and accept an inspection at a time agreed upon with the IAEA.

The DPRK Government will make every possible effort to honestly implement the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the nuclear safeguards accord, he declared.

Delegates of 33 countries made speeches at the meeting supporting the DPRK's stand and sincere efforts concerning the nuclear problem.

The Cuban delegate hailed the signing of the NSA, the positive changes which have taken place on the Korean peninsula and the DPRK's announcement that the NSA will be implemented as soon as possible. He said experience shows that seeking a solution is more effective than putting pressure.

The Chinese delegate voiced support of the joint declaration on the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula published by the North and the South and said it would be conducive to detente on the Korean peninsula and peace in Asia and the rest of the world. He also welcomed the fact that the SPA Standing Committee submitted the NSA for deliberation at a regular session of the SPA.

The Vietnamese delegate supported the DPRK's policy of denuclearization and expressed the belief that the NSA will be implemented.

The delegates of Egypt, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan and many other countries made speeches welcoming the DPRK's signing of the NSA and its positive steps concerning it.

### U.S. Conducts 27 Feb Air Exercises

*SK2902053192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce and Navy Commands on February 27 staged a provocative naval exercise aimed at a naval attack and landing on the northern half of Korea in case of "emergency," according to military sources.

Scores of combatant ships of the puppet navy and flying corps of the U.S. Airforce and the puppet airforce were hurled into the war gamble which was held for long hours with Oeyon islet and Kyongnyolbi islets as the theatre. In the exercise groups of warships staged operations of naval attack and landing on the islets in the West Sea simultaneously with the support of F-16s, F-5s, F-4s and A-37s.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists sent an overseas-based KC-135 tanker plane to the sky above the West Sea off Kunsan to stage an exercise of mid-air refueling of some 20 F-16 fighter-bombers mobilized in a war game.

The mid-air refueling exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in February had been staged on 16 occasions by the 27th, involving more than 70 tanker planes and 200 warplanes.

### Repeated U.S. Air 'Espionage Acts' Reported

*SK0103091892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors did not cease from their aerial espionage acts against the northern half of Korea, according to military sources.

On February 28 and 29, they sent a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane to make repeated flights above the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) for an intensive electronic reconnaissance of the strategic in-depth areas of the northern half of Korea.

On February 28, they let seven army tactical reconnaissance planes fly in succession from Kanghwa Island to Yonchon in the sky above the MDL and from Yonchon to Sokcho for photographing and espionage on the coastal and frontline areas of the North side.

They committed a wholesale electronic espionage on the northern portion of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on the same day by letting an EH-60 fly from Kanghwa Island to Cholwon in South Korean Kangwon Province.

The aerial espionage committed by the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of Korea through various types of strategic and tactical reconnaissance planes numbered more than 200 cases in February alone.

The aggressors' aerial espionage acts show how hard they are working to prepare a war against the North.

### Exercises Called 'Treachery' Against N-S Accord

*SK2902144492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Feb 92*

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "War Maneuvers That Arouse Indignation"]

[Text] All of the Korean people and people throughout the world ardently wish to see an early implementation of the North-South agreement, which came into force some time ago. They warmly support and welcome this agreement.

At this very time, alarming [simsangchi annun] moves that run counter to the agreement are appearing in South Korea.

A large-scale joint air and ground firing exercise staged on 24 February by the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command using South Korean air space as the operational stage is representative of these instances.

That day, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities staged a dangerous war exercise for a long time over Kongju, Wonju, and Anmyon Island by mobilizing nuclear-loaded fighter-bombers from the bases on the Japanese mainland and in the Pacific, as well as the U.S. Army in South Korea, and some 200 fighter-bombers, attack planes, and observation planes that belong to the South Korean Air Force. This war exercise is designed to launch a surprise preemptive strike on strategic bombing objects in an emergency along the coast and deep in the northern half of the republic.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists, mobilizing a KC-135 refueling aircraft over South Korea, staged a real war exercise by supplying fuel to airplanes that were running amok in the exercise. They also kicked off a commotion by transporting the operational equipment from the bases on the U.S. mainland and in the Pacific by air and deploying them in the U.S. Air Force bases.

On 24 February the South Korean authorities, at the U.S. imperialists' instigation, mobilized mechanized infantry units and South Korean Army tanks into areas in Uijongbu and staged a northward offensive operation in coordination with Air Force units. Before this, on 22 February, they increased the war frenzy by firing scores of shells at the areas near the Military Demarcation Line north of Myongsanri in Paju County.

Clearly, this is a treacherous act against the North-South agreement which was pledged before 70 million fellow countrymen and is an unpardonable crime. This is a vicious challenge to the people at home and abroad who want to see the implementation of the agreement.

As everyone knows, the North and the South have been in confrontation with each other for nearly half a century. However, they adopted the North-South agreement late last year, and it formally became effective on 19 February. Now that the North and the South have agreed not to use arms against the other side and not to invade the other side with armed forces and have agreed on reconciliation and nonaggression, they no longer have the reason and justification for waging the exercise for a northward war of aggression.

War exercises will only result in creating obstacles to and pouring cold water over the implementation of the agreement. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers have not discarded the outdated idea of confrontation even today with the signed historic documents of agreement, which are the same as the 4 July North-South joint statement in view of their significance and contents. Thus, they constantly staged war exercises against us.

The U.S. imperialists revealed their true intention to occupy South Korea permanently and continue maneuvers of aggression and war by intentionally ignoring the changed situation on the Korean peninsula. The South Korean rulers, although they reluctantly signed the agreement, have no intention of implementing it. All facts show that there is no change in their intention finally to provoke a northward war of aggression by aggravating the situation and increasing the danger of war in collaboration with outside forces.

In actuality, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities are still pursuing an outdated policy of war while giving lipservice to peace, implementation of the agreement, and so forth. Their double-dealing maneuvers evoked the fierce indignation of the people at home and abroad who desire peace and reunification.

All successive South Korean ruling bunches aggravated tension behind the scenes while talking about peace and so forth in the front, and adhered to war maneuvers against the fellow countrymen in collaboration with outside forces. The entire world knows this.

After the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued, the South Korean rulers labelled it as merely a piece of empty paper and advocated confrontation with dialogue, thus leading the situation to the brink of a war involving the U.S. imperialists.

The incumbent South Korean authorities, at the U.S. imperialists' instigation, are following the example of treachery set by their predecessors. We denounce the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities, which were perpetrated behind the scenes of dialogue. We brand them as premeditated maneuvers to reduce the North-South agreement to a piece of empty paper.

War exercises cannot be consistent with peace. As long as war exercises continue, successful implementation of the agreement cannot be expected. Whether one continues war exercises is a touchstone deciding if one will implement the North-South agreement.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the changed situation on the Korean peninsula and immediately withdraw from South Korea. The South Korean authorities should abandon the war maneuvers—a product of the era of confrontation—and take the road of sincerely implementing the agreement. Otherwise, they will face fiercer denunciation and rejection by the people at home and abroad.

## U.S. Forces in South Reveal 'Occupation Policy'

*SK2902112292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 29 Feb 92*

["U.S. Forces Have No Excuse To Stay in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—The United States, instead of withdrawing its aggression forces from South Korea, is openly revealing its intention to keep them there indefinitely under unjustifiable pretexts which cannot go down with anyone, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

After the adoption of the inter-Korean agreement, Bush reaffirmed the U.S. "security commitments" to South Korea and said the U.S. troops will remain in South Korea at the "request" of the South Korean people. The U.S. ruling circles went so far as to declare without hesitation that the "U.S. Forces will be present in South Korea even after the year 2000, even after Korean reunification".

This shows how persistently the U.S. imperialists are trying to keep hold on South Korea, regarding it as a piece of fat, the article notes, and stresses:

They are now claiming that "security" of South Korea is endangered. This is intended to fool public opinion.

Where would the United States get the face to clamour about "security" at a time when the North and the South have promised to refrain from the use of armed forces against each other and solve differences of view and disputes peacefully through dialogue and negotiations?

It is a brigandish argument for the U.S. imperialists to present their troops in South Korea as "peace-keeping forces for deterring war".

Tens of thousands of U.S. troops and large quantities of mass destruction weapons are present in the southern half of the Korean peninsula that should be in peace. This itself is an act disturbing peace and it apparently poses a great threat to us.

The "Team Spirit" war gamble, a war exercise of nuclear attack on the North, which was staged every year from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s fully shows that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are not "peace-keeping forces" but the very one who is screwing up tension.

Since the North and the South promised not to invade each other, nothing would happen at the moment even though the U.S. Forces were withdrawn from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists want to keep their troops in South Korea under the pretext of the South Korean people's "request". The South Korean people, however, have neither asked them to be present in South Korea nor entreated the U.S. to "defend" them.

Nobody in the North and the South of Korea pins hope on the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

South Korean people burn the U.S. flag, attack U.S. military bases everywhere and throw firebombs at the U.S. Embassy and the "American cultural centres". They are daringly turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle, chanting "We can survive only when the U.S. Forces get out".

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the colonial occupation policy and the anachronistic policy of strength which infringe upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation, withdraw from South Korea without delay and take their hands of aggression and intervention off Korea.

### U.S. Attitude of 'Hegemony' Assailed

*SK0203110292 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—A delegate of the International League for the Rights and Liberty of Peoples at a news briefing for the delegates of non-governmental organisations to the 48th meeting of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights which was held in Geneva some time ago exposed the manoeuvrings of the United States which has occupied South Korea and is obstructing Korea's reunification.

He, bringing into focus the unreasonable Korean policy of the United States, pointed out:

The United States' double-dealing attitude characteristic of interference and the expansion of hegemony is continued in the Korean peninsula.

Bush who had raised cheers over the North-South agreement talked about the fulfillment of the "security commitment" and the continued presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea during his trip to Seoul and has continued military exercises against the North even after he proposed high-level talks with North Korea.

All this shows that there is no change in the U.S. stand to preserve "peace" under its hegemony.

It seems that by doing so the United States attempts to give "a covering fire" for the South Korean "regime" dreaming of ridiculous "unification through absorption," maintaining the status quo with the approach of the presidential elections and to avoid the sharp arrow of the ever-growing movement for democracy and independence against the United States and gain time to bring about "peaceful transition" of the North Korean society, and thus create the same situation as in East European countries.

If this is the ulterior intention of the United States, the already-started inter-Korean and DPRK-U.S. talks cannot but forecast only a precarious prospect of dragging on with no real settlement of the problem.

He further said:

In order that all the points laid down in the inter-Korean agreement may be implemented to the letter the South Korean authorities must renounce all the anti-popular policies of depending on the foreign forces and the United States must not obstruct the peaceloving efforts of the Korean people but replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and hold negotiations with North Korea for the pullout of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The international solidarity movement, along with the struggle of the Korean nation at home and abroad, is important in laying a solid political foundation for the realisation of the desire of the Korean people.

He expressed the expectation that non-governmental organisations will watch with keen interest the negotiations between the North and the South of Korea and between the DPRK and the United States and take necessary measures.

## U.S. Justification of 'War Scenarios' Rejected

*SK0103092492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 1 Mar 92*

["What Does 'Seven War Scenarios' of the United States Show?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—The "seven war scenarios" of the United States is a plan of military action worked out in anticipation not only of a "brush-fire war" consequent upon a "regional dispute" but even a global war, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article reads in part:

The Pentagon's "seven war scenarios" graphically show the invariable policy of strength of the United States and its bellicose nature.

Five of the "seven war scenarios" are intended for the "event of contingency" in the independent, developing countries including our country.

The United States is laying stress on the seven out of its 70 war scenarios and concentrating efforts on them.

This is an unpardonable act to bring the dark clouds of another war over the globe.

The "seven war scenarios" which the United States described as "most typical" cover the regions which it has chosen as the potential ignition points of new war by increasing the tensions.

It is well worth noting that the "seven war scenarios" of the U.S. imperialists are designed to give full scope to the socalled "new military strategy," a "strategy for the solution of regional disputes" which the United States declared its state strategy for the future. This vividly reveals the heinous nature of this reactionary aggressive strategy.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are directing two of the "seven war scenarios" against our Republic clearly tells whither their global strategy and Asia-Pacific strategy, "new military strategy," are pointed at.

The United States does not cease from its anti-DPRK moves still today when the agreement and joint declaration on denuclearization have been adopted and brought into effect between the North and the South, and is spreading a rumour about "nuclear threat from the North" and slinging mud at us although we signed the nuclear safeguards accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The United States is attaching primary importance to the Korea strategy in its new Cold War policy, trying to heighten the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula with a view to attaining its sinister design on the whole of Korea and, at the same time, to using it as a breakthrough in promoting its "seven war scenarios."

It is the reactionary strategic plan of the United States to carry its Korean war scenario into action with its military occupation of South Korea as the lever of strength.

When the "seven war scenarios" came under fire worldwide, the U.S. authorities are trying to justify themselves with the subterfuge that the scenarios are mere imaginary documents worked out because they might be needed for the U.S. budgetary compilation, "not an exact plan of combat preparations."

Facts show that there is no change in the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and that the struggle against the U.S. policies of war stands out with greater urgency for the people's cause of peace.

The United States must stop war moves against us and withdraw its troops and all aggression forces from South Korea.

## U.S. Said To Increase Economic Pressure on South

*SK2802152892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Feb 92*

["U.S. Economic Pressure Torments South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The White House assistant in charge of Asia flew into South Korea and met with an official of the "Ministry of Commerce and Industry" on February 25, according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the meeting, he demanded the opening of the South Korean market, saying the United States and South Korea must "cooperate" in trade.

This suggests that the U.S. imperialists' pressure for market opening will increase.

Presidential elections are now on the order of the day in the United States. In this connection, the U.S. rulers are putting greater economic pressure on other countries and colonies. What they seek in this is to push their demand for market opening and thus get an upper hand in the election campaign.

The South Korean side under the U.S. pressure for rice and financial market opening finds itself in a dilemma. If it refuses the U.S. pressure, it will face a political and economic "retaliation" and, if it yields to the demand, it will be accused by the people.

This is why the South Korean authorities feel uneasy at the intensified economic pressure of the U.S. imperialists.

This shows how wretched the lot of a colony of the U.S. imperialists is.

## Reunification Group Official on N-S Talks

*SK2802151592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 22 Feb 92*

[Report on statement by Yim Min-sik, general secretary of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification, Pomminnyon, on 21 February in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] Yim Min-sik, general secretary of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon], released a statement on 21 February in Pyongyang in connection with the conclusion of the sixth North-South high-level talks.

In his statement, he pointed out:

At an important period when the entire nation must more vigorously conduct the reunification movement, the North and South authorities have decided to widen the road of reunification based on reconciliation and cooperation. This is a very happy and fortunate event. As a member of the nation which earnestly desires the fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification, I, along with all the Pomminnyon members, sincerely welcome the achievements of the Pyongyang talks.

However, the authorities cannot do whatever they would like to do about the reunification cause, which is something that the entire nation must resolve by pooling its own will and strength. How to implement the North-South agreement greatly concerns all the fellow countrymen. By sincerely implementing the North-South agreement in compliance with all the fellow countrymen's earnest desire and expectations based on the three principles of the fatherland's reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—the North and South authorities must fulfill their responsibility and duty on the road of hastening the fatherland's reunification.

Urgently removing the danger of war which is hovering over the fatherland, and promoting an atmosphere of stable peace are the most urgent tasks for achieving national unity and the country's peaceful reunification. Under the circumstances in which the North and South have reached agreement on nonaggression, if the authorities are to sincerely implement the agreements, they must, first of all, take practical measures to provide conditions for peace in the country and for its peaceful reunification.

Insisting on giving priority to exchange and sidetracking the issue of taking practical measures to ease tension is not a correct attitude for peace and reunification. In the spirit of the North-South agreement, authorities must make every effort to reduce arms, ease tension, and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

An independent stance is a basic position that one must firmly adhere to in implementing the North-South agreement and achieving the cause of reunifying the fatherland. If the authorities are to fulfill their responsibility and duty before the fatherland and nation by sincerely implementing the North-South agreement, they must give up the tendency to rely on outside forces. They must assume a stance of national independence and must rely on independent national forces instead of relying on outside forces, which are responsible for the national division.

The North and South have definitely promised that they will achieve reconciliation and cooperation and pursue national unity and reunification. Under these circumstances, the following contradictory acts cannot be tolerated any longer: justifying war exercises that are conducted to attack fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces; considering the masses' dialogue on reunification in talks where fellow countrymen sit face to face to find ways for reunification to be illegal; and considering the fellow countrymen's patriotic movement for unity and reunification to be criminal.

The National Security Law and all the vicious antireunification, antinational laws in the South consider fellow countrymen to be hostile, consider the reunification movement to be criminal, and even violate freedom of ideas and expression and freedom of conscience. These laws must be abolished unconditionally. Also, Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, the student Yim Su-kyong, and other visitors to the North and patriots for reunification who have been unjustly arrested and detained under these vicious laws must be released immediately.

The North and South have reconfirmed the three principles of the fatherland's reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—and agreed to implement the North-South agreement. What attitude the South's authorities assume toward our Pomminnyon organizations is a touchstone by which we can judge whether they genuinely intend to pursue national unity and peaceful reunification or to do otherwise.

As the entire world knows, our Pomminnyon is a pan-national alliance of reunification movement organizations composed of forces for reunification and patriotism that intend to achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification based on the three principles of the fatherland's reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. Therefore, rather than siding with either the North or the South and opposing the other, Pomminnyon has always called on all the fellow countrymen to be united under the banner of reunification.

This is the truth. Nevertheless, a regional Pomminnyon headquarters cannot be inaugurated in the South, even though our Pomminnyon declared its inauguration almost two years ago, and Pomminnyon's reunification movement has been considered illegal there. This is an abnormal situation that makes the fellow countrymen angry. If the South side's authorities truly are to implement the North-South agreement based on a stance of national independence, thus opening the road toward peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, they must allow the formation of the South side's Pomminnyon headquarters and legalize its activities and join Pomminnyon's reunification movement.

This year is very important, because three years are left before the first year of reunification, which our Pomminnyon organizations have solemnly declared to the fellow countrymen. This year, we will open a favorable phase for stable peace in the fatherland and its peaceful reunification without fail by uniting all the fellow countrymen under Pomminnyon's banner. We will carefully watch the authorities' attitude on implementing the North-South agreement.

## Unity Group in PRC Supports N-S Agreements

*SK0203111392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—The headquarters of Koreans in China of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (NACR) made public a statement on February 19 upon the effectuation of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" at the 6th inter-Korean high-level talks which was held in Pyongyang.

Noting that the effectuation of the agreement and the joint declaration was a new historical event on the way of achieving national reunification, the statement says:

It is a shining victory of the line of national independence over the line of dependence on outside forces, of the line of peace over the line of war and of the line of great unity of the nation over the line of national division. That is why it gives hope and conviction of reunification to the entire fellow countrymen who aspire after national reunification and it is welcomed and supported by the world progressive people.

As the agreement and the joint declaration has come into effect, the South Korean authorities must abolish the "National Security Law" and immediately release the visitors to the North, the statement stresses.

## Actions of South Said Against N-S Agreement

*SK0103000092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Grave Treacherous Act Against the Agreement"]

[Text] According to a report, the puppet defense ministry announced that South Korea is planning to drag in up-to-date air force planes and anti-aircraft missiles from the United Kingdom and France. The report continues to say that the puppet defense ministry has already concluded a contract with a manufacturing company in the United Kingdom to buy 20 up-to-date air force planes, the Hawk-60, and decided to import all of them within this year.

The rascals also concluded a contract with France to buy almost 1,000 Mistral surface-to-air missiles which are worth as much as $185 million, and decided to import and dispatch them in South Korea from this year to late next year.

The Mistral surface-to-air missile is capable of carrying six warheads and can strike a blow at a fighter plane or a missile which is flying at a low altitude.

This clearly shows how much the South Korean bellicose elements are running amok in maneuvering to increase arms. This is a vicious challenge against our people's trend for peaceful reunification that is being rapidly enhanced and a grave treacherous act against the North-South agreement.

As everyone knows, at the sixth round of North-South high-level talks, the effectuation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and South and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula were promulgated to the whole world. In this connection, all fellow countrymen and peace-loving people of the world who consistently desire Korea's peace and peaceful reunification are seething with great joy, and hope that this will be implemented as soon as possible.

Political and military issues must be resolved first for they are most important in implementing the North-South agreement. In reality, with the Military Demarcation Line in the middle, the enormous arms of the North and South are in keen confrontation with each other. Also, because of the intensified tense situation, our country's reality is that the danger of war always exists. From this viewpoint, we cannot think about a smooth implementation of the North-South agreement without thinking about arms reduction and easing tension.

If human visits and economic exchanges between the North and South are to be realized, hidden swords must be pulled out and apprehensions about the South invading the North and vice versa must be dissolved first of all.

One side cannot have faith in the other side under the situation where both sides are in confrontation with each other politically and militarily. Even though there are proposals for visits and exchanges, they cannot be realized successfully under this kind of environment. Also, even if visits and exchanges are realized, this will only be abused for confrontation. This is a historical lesson left by the past North-South dialogue.

As indicated in the agreement, the North and South must take measures to create military trust and realize arms reduction such as gradually resolving arms reduction including the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and offensive capabilities.

Nevertheless, right after the promulgation of the effectuation of the agreement, the South Korean bellicose elements announced their plan to drag into South Korea up-to-date air force planes and surface-to-air missiles from the United Kingdom and France.

When sitting face to face with each other, South Korea says that both sides must reconcile and must not invade each other. However, when facing the other way, South Korea frantically tries to increase armed aggression in order to attack the other side of dialogue. This kind of act by the South side is viewed by everyone not as reconciliation but as an act to carry out confrontation.

This kind of act by the rascals is a naked mockery of the nation's intention and betrayal of the agreement. This is the same as acts by former dictators who clung to the anticommunist confrontational maneuver. Even before the ink that signed the declaration became dry, they said that the 4 July joint declaration was just a blank piece of paper.

Amazingly, on 19 February, the day the North-South agreement was effectuated, South Korea mobilized UA [associated with night vision] high altitude strategic reconnaissance planes, carrying out acts of spying from the air against the northern half of the Republic. Also, it is well known that after the adoption of the agreement and even today when it is in the stage of implementation, war exercises to invade the North continue in the South Korean sky, land, and sea.

These facts show that those who hold the reins of power in South Korea are accelerating war preparations to invade the North behind the veil of dialogue, and that they have not yet thrown away the confrontational attitude which is a relic of the cold war era.

It is no coincidence that the South Korean people's voices denouncing the authorities for abusing words such as reunification and peace to prolong their power are resounding.

Dialogue and war maneuvers cannot by any means be compatible. The South Korean authorities are trying to foster strength and achieve the ambition of reunification through a victory over communism and through the method of war under the cloak of peace. However this is an anachronistic fancy.

If the South Korean authorities truly hope to achieve the country's peace and peaceful reunification, they must immediately stop the reckless war maneuvers and move toward sincerely implementing the North-South agreement.

Our people will continue to carefully observe the South Korean authorities' acts.

## South Campaign Counters Agreement's Spirit

*SK2902050792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 29 Feb 92*

["Papers on South Korean Authorities' Smear Campaign"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—The "Defence Council" of South Cholla Province recently sponsored a "provincial meeting for counter-espionage measures" with the participation of public servants and citizens, 740 in all, to "award prizes to men of merit" and incite North-South confrontation, showing them the "prospect of the North's operation against the South" and its "combat readiness" with the help of slides. This comes under fire in the press here today.

This is a dishonest act against the spirit of the inter-Korean agreement in the eyes of everyone, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says, and continues:

The entire fellow countrymen are warmly hailing the adoption and effectuation of the historical agreement and hoping that it will be implemented honestly to open a decisive phase for peace and reunification of the country at an early date.

At this time, the South Korean authorities held a "government"-sponsored function against fellow countrymen to foster distrust and confrontation. How can we interprete it as a position of sincerely fulfilling the agreement? While talking about the "advent of a time of North-South reconciliation", they are now doing and saying what they did and said in the old era of confrontation. This is an anachronistic and anti-national act.

What the South Korean people hope for is not distrust and confrontation between the fellow countrymen but reconciliation, unity and reunification.

The agreement adopted and published jointly by the North and the South is an oath both sides made to the nation.

It is not a thing which the sides are free to implement or not as they please. The sides are under an obligation to honestly carry it into effect.

Since they promised to be reconciled and united with us and all the people want it, the South Korean authorities must no longer continue fostering distrust and confrontation.

MINJU CHOSON says that the South Korean authorities must be clearly mindful that their acts against the trend of the time and the desire of the fellow countrymen will entail unfavourable consequences.

### CIS Armed Forces Chief of Staff Arrives

*SK0203115192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1122 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) led by Colonel General Viktor Samsonov, chief of the general staff and first vice commander-in-chief of the CIS armed forces, arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Choe Kwang, Russian Ambassador to Korea Aleksandr Kapto and military attache representing the CIS armed forces Georgiy Mariyasov.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

#### Meets O Chin-u

*SK0203122092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1126 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a friendly talk with the visiting delegation of the armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) led by Viktor Samsonov, chief of the general staff and first vice commander-in-chief of the CIS armed forces.

Present on the occasion were Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Choe Kwang and Russian Ambassador to Korea Aleksandr Kapto.

### Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Libya's Leader

*SK0103095492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 1 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah in Libya.

In the message President Kim Il-song says that during the last 15 years since the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah the Libyan Arab people have achieved great successes in the struggle to frustrate the aggression and intervention of the imperialists, defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new just society under the leadership of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He wishes Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his people greater success in the endeavours for the country's independent development and prosperity and expresses his conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further strengthen and develop.

### Anniversary of Libya's Revolution Praised

*SK0203100392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article on the lapse of 15 years since the Libyan people founded the General People's Congress on March 2, 1977, and proclaimed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Saying that the country was renamed later the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the article goes on:

The Libyan people are striving to build a new society, firmly defending the gains of the September First revolution under the uplifted banner of independence against imperialism.

The imperialists are manoeuvring to arrest the advance of Libya which is maintaining the anti-imperialist, independent stand.

The United States is resorting to armed intervention and economic blockade against Libya.

The cougeous Libyan people who treasure the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country are accelerating the building of a new society in full readiness, determined to defend the country from the aggressive moves of the imperialists.

Libya is making efforts to achieve the unity and cohesion of the Arab nation.

Though Korea and Libya are far away from each other geographically, the two peoples are linked together by the bonds of unity and friendship.

The Korean people express solidarity with Libya in its anti- imperialist, independent steps and with its people in their struggle for the building of a new society. The Libyan people support the struggle of the Korean people to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The friendship between Korea and Libya is favorably developing.

In the future, too, the Korean people will make energetic efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Libyan people.

## Friendship, Cooperation Plan With Ukraine Signed

*SK2902103792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—A 1992-93 plan on friendship and cultural cooperation between the Korea-Ukraine Friendship Association and the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Ukraine-Korea Friendship Association was signed in Kiev on February 17.

The plan was signed respectively by Kim Hak-sop, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Korea-Ukraine Friendship Association, and by Vasiliy Osnach, chairman of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Nikolay Khomenko, chairman of the Ukraine-Korea Friendship Association.

## China Signs Public Health Cooperation Plan

*SK2902123492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—A 1992-93 plan on cooperation in public health and medical science was signed between the Ministries of Public Health of the DPRK and China here today.

Present on the Korean side were Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol and other officials concerned and on the Chinese side were the members of the Chinese Government health delegation led by Minister of Public Health Chen Minzhang and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi.

## Decree on Salaries Called 'Historic Measure'

*SK2802220992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA)—The DPRK Central People's Committee recently promulgated a decree on enforcing a measure to raise the salaries of all the workers, technicians and office employees and increase the income of the cooperative farmers.

With this measure coming into force on March 1, the salaries of the workers, technicians and office employees will be raised by an average of 43.4 percent, the pensions of those living on social security by an average of 50.7 percent and the scholarships of the students of schools of different levels by an average of 33 percent.

In order to increase the income share of the cooperative farmers, the state purchase prices of some agricultural products will be enhanced, i.e., that of rice by 26.2 percent and that of maize by 44.8 percent.

This is one more historic measure demonstrating the superiority and invincibility of Korea's unique socialism centred on the masses.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, which regard the promotion of the welfare of the people as the supreme principle in their activities, have constantly taken measures to improve the people's standard of living.

The salaries of the working people have been increased drastically on seven occasions since the measure of increasing the salaries of the workers, technicians and office employees by an average of 25 percent was taken in February 1954.

The prices of manufactured goods have been lowered remarkably on some 20 occasions since a measure of cutting the prices of general consumer goods by 58 percent was taken in 1947.

In 1974, the prices of 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods including textiles, shoes and daily necessities were lowered by an average of 30 percent, 50 percent at maximum.

On March 21 that year, the law on totally abolishing the tax system was promulgated, making Korea the first tax-free country in the world.

Thanks to the wise leadership and popular measures of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government, the Korean people enjoy a genuine political freedom and democratic rights as the masters of the state and society and are fully provided by the state all material and cultural conditions for food, clothing and housing.

The additional benefits granted to the working people such as free education, free medical assistance, paid leave, social insurance, social security and recuperation and recreation at state expenses are far more than the salaries they get according to the quality and quantity of the work done.

## KCNA Reviews 29 Feb Pyongyang Press

*SK2902054192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-illustrated report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received a Chinese government health delegation and a report that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by this delegation.

According to the press, President Kim Il-song received credentials from the new Iranian and Venezuelan ambassadors to Korea.

It is reported in the press that on the occasion of the 50th birthday of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Malagasy president sent a gift to him, congratulatory messages and letters came to him from different countries, celebration meetings were held in various countries and foreign mass media published articles.

Thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was conveyed to the employees of the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 and the members of the stock breeding team of the Songmun cooperative farm in Samsok District, Pyongyang, who had set examples in helping the People's Army, says the press.

An article of NODONG SINMUN tells that Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, devoted her all to bringing up the children's corps members to be true heirs to the revolution during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Econews of the press includes reports that three large farms appeared on the tideland-turned plain of Chang islet on the West Coast and the construction of the Namgang power station is progressing at fast speed.

The chairman of the Vanguard Party of the Bahamas and the national chairman of the Lumumba national movement of Zaire met with the DPRK ambassadors to their countries, according to the press.

The press informs the readers of the signing of a plan on cooperation between friendship organisations of Korea and Ukraine.

The press reports that South Korean young man Kim Chong-kyu who had worked as a deck hand of the Panamanian-flagged ship Stainless Princess came over to the Northern half of the country.

South Korean news of the press includes a report about the unending military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities against the North.

Papers come out with commentaries denouncing the South Korean authorities for inciting confrontation between the North and the South at a "local meeting on counter-espionage measures."

The press reports that the February meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency discussed the question of the DPRK's implementation of the nuclear safeguards accord and the head of the DPRK delegation called a press conference at the end of the meeting.

It is reported in the press that foreign publications denounced the crimes of the Japanese imperialists in drafting Korean women as "comfort girls for the army", the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) hailed the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearisation, an extraordinary congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador supported the DPRK's measure for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the reunification of the country and a mass rally was held in New Delhi in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and military hardware from South Korea.

NODONG SINMUN runs an article titled "There Is No Excuse for the U.S. troops to stay in South Korea".

Given in the press are an account of a summit meeting of the Caribbean community and an explanation about the developments surrounding the Nagorno-Karabakh situation.

In a review of the international situation in February, the press says that the struggle between progress and reaction continued.

### 2 Mar NODONG SINMUN Reviewed

*SK0203102692 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang March 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN here today carries messages of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September First revolution of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Jamahiriyah in Libya and to P.V. Narashimha Rao upon his election as president of the Indian National Congress Party (I).

The paper prints a letter to the great leader President Kim Il- song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the Nigerian National Seminar on the Chuche Idea and Education.

The paper reports that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal, in reply to his message on the king's birthday and a message from the participants in a seminar on the new year address of President Kim Il-song held in Pakistan.

The paper gives an account of a meeting of soldiers of the Korean People's Army to accelerate the construction of the Three Revolution Exhibition Hall in hearty response to the teachings of President Kim Il-song.

It is reported in the paper that Comrade Kim Chong-il's classic work "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish" was published in booklet in different countries.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a message from General Secretary of the Democratic Rally of Central Africa Laurent Gomina Pampuli in reply to its message of greetings on the 5th anniversary of the rally, says the press.

The paper devotes nearly one whole page to an article headlined "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Laid Eternal Foundation for the Final Victory of the Cause of Chuche".

The econews column of the paper includes innovations in the production of electricity, cement and iron ore headings.

The Nicaraguan president, the general secretary of the the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola, the head of the Democratic Party of Thailand and the general secretary of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru met the DPRK ambassadors to their countries and the DPRK ambassador to Equatorial Guinea paid a courtesy call on the prime minister of the transitional government of that country, says the paper.

The paper reports that DPRK book and photo exhibitions and film shows were arranged in various countries, an inaugural meeting of the Korea-Indonesia Friendship Parliamentary Group was held in Pyongyang and a meeting of the Tunisian Committee for Solidarity With the Korean Workers was held in Tunis.

Given in the paper is a memorandum of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association on the acts of Japan covering and whitewashing her past crimes with an insidious aim, while failing to make a sincere repentance for the misfortunes, sufferings and human and material losses inflicted upon the Korean people and clearly liquidate her past.

It is reported in the paper that the U.S. imperialists committed aerial espionage against the North of Korea.

It conveys world public voices lauding socialism of Korea as invincible.

"The Arab Solidarity Committee for Encouraging the Struggle of the South Korean People" was inaugurated in Syria, says the press.

The paper informs the readers that the chairman of the Presidential Council of Yemen supported the Palestinian cause, the Lebanese prime minister called for a fight against Israel's acts of occupation, the Lao paper PASASON laid stress on the importance of party's leadership and China launched 31 artificial satellites up to date.

The paper introduces achievements of Vietnam, Laos, Iran, Thailand, Pakistan, Maldives and India in their efforts for building a new Asia.

It observes the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of Jamahiriyah in Libya.

The paper carries an article denouncing the attempt of Japan to dispatch the "Self-Defence Forces" overseas.

## South Korea

### Seoul, U.S. To Discuss Joint Nuclear Measures

*SK0203011192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will discuss joint measures to help resolve North Korea's nuclear issue when top U.S. Administration officials visit Seoul this month.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and other government officials are scheduled to hold talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense James Lilley, who arrives in Seoul on Wednesday for a three-day visit.

Specifically, they will discuss problems related to forced inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities and economic sanctions against the North through the United Nations, if Pyongyang refuses to accept international inspections before June. North Korea is said to be ready to complete the construction of nuclear reprocessing plants by that time.

Following Lilley, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon will visit Seoul March 14-17. The United States then is expected to release "some kind of top secret information on the North Korean nuclear issue and U.S. proposals for joint action against it," according to government sources.

The U.S. proposals could contain "concrete" measures as South and North Korea are expected to hold a series of contacts, including a political committee meeting on March 9 and a military committee meeting on March 13, on the nuclear question, the sources said.

The United States has been extremely sensitive to an intelligence report that North Korea, while delaying the ratification of the nuclear safeguards agreement, may be moving parts of its nuclear facilities out of Yongbyon to conceal them from international inspection, the sources said.

In this connection, they said, South Korea and the United States have completely agreed to give priority to solution of the nuclear issue over any form of economic cooperation between South and North Korea.

South Korea plans to pursue a policy of negotiating with North Korea for simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities and installations in the South and the North while pressing North Korea to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of its facilities.

Deputy premier and National Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung will preside over a meeting of relevant cabinet ministers on Wednesday to discuss implementation of inter-Korean accords. In the talks, nuclear issues and reunion of relatives living in separation between the two halves of the peninsula will be given top priority.

### Official: North Must Accept Inspections by May

*SK0203061192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States have reaffirmed their position that North Korea must accept inter-Korean and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) nuclear inspections by April and May, respectively, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

Ronald Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and other American military experts arrived Saturday and met with Kong No-myong, chief delegate to the inter-Korean nuclear talks, and other officials to discuss the issue, said Chong Tae-ik, director-general of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau.

The officials discussed formation of the South-North Korean joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) and procedures for inter-Korean mutual nuclear inspections, he said.

Lehman said North Korea's delay of IAEA and inter-Korean inspections was unacceptable, and he made clear that the mutual inspection must come in April and IAEA inspection by May, Chong said.

The two sides also reaffirmed the principle of "symmetry" in pilot inspection, a nuclear site in the north for a nuclear site in the South or a military installation in the North for the same thing in the South, Chong said.

South Korea and the United States will not accept asymmetrical proposals such as inspection of the North's nuclear facilities in Yongbyon for the American Air Base in Kunsan, he said.

Other officials said that Lehman and his group explained the technical aspects of nuclear inspection and showed them reports on North Korea's suspected nuclear development capability.

Lehman and his party left the country Sunday afternoon.

## Seoul To Demand 'Concrete' Inspection Methods

*SK0203044692 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] At a contact concerning nuclear issues between North-South delegates slated for 3 March, the government will clarify its position that concrete objectives and methods of nuclear inspection should be worked out within one month after the formation of the Nuclear Control Joint Committee.

A relevant government official revealed that through discussions with the U.S. side, including Ronald Lehman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency who visited Korea from 27 February to 1 March, the government developed this policy.

In particular, the ROK and the United States reached an agreement that North Korea's tactics for delaying nuclear inspection should not be tolerated, and that both sides will further strengthen mutual cooperation to make North Korea accept inspection at an early date as prescribed in the international treaty and the joint denuclearization declaration.

Accordingly, at the fourth [as heard] round of contact between North-South delegates concerning the nuclear issue slated for 3 March at Panmunjom, the government plans to again clarify its position that a model inspection should be conducted within one month after effectuation of the formation agreement and that operation of the Nuclear Control Joint Committee, as well as concrete objectives and procedures for mutual inspections, should be provided within one month after the first meeting of the joint committee.

It was also learned that the government will propose that snap inspections, other than general mutual inspections, should be conducted twice a year, and these snap inspections should be allowed within 24 hours after a mere telephone call.

## Implementation of Pact Depends on North's Actions

*SK2902043392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0406 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—The government confirmed Saturday that its implementation of the inter-Korean reconciliation agreement depends upon progress in solving North Korea's nuclear problem.

The government will not take any followup action on the agreement until North Korea makes sincere efforts to solve the problem, but it will seek trial exchanges such as family reunions for the aged, direct phone lines between military officials and the prime ministers' offices and limited economic cooperation, officials said.

Working-level officials reassessed the government position on inter-Korean matters in a meeting convened by Vice Unification Minister Yim Tong-won.

The officials agreed that progress in the nuclear talks is linked to carrying out the terms of the South-North Korean Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation signed last Dec. 13.

Seoul is to make the point clear in political, military and exchanges and cooperation subcommittee meetings scheduled for early next month and urge early mutual nuclear inspection, the officials said.

The reconciliation agreement and the joint declaration for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula were effectuated during the sixth inter-Korean prime ministers' talks la. week.

The two sides have yet to agree on details for pilot and mutual nuclear inspections, and officials here have accused North Korea of delaying the talks to earn time to complete nuclear weapons capabilities.

Seoul and Pyongyang officials held a second round of nuclear negotiations at the truce village of Panmunjom Thursday, but North Korea refused immediate pilot inspection and refused to set a specific time frame on when to hold the first mutual inspection.

The government Friday postponed approval of the Daewoo group's inter-Korean economic project, which involves building a light industry complex in North Korea, after the lack of progress in Thursday's talks.

Unification Minister Choe Ho-chung will head an inter-ministerial meeting March 4 to decide on more concrete measures for future negotiations. The meeting will follow the third nuclear talks March 3.

"We decided not to hurry with carrying out of the agreement because of North Korea's unclear attitude," an official said.

"The subcommittees may talk about trial exchanges, but it will require some time before they can be realized. The government believes that actual implementation of the reconciliation agreement would be in the latter half of this year even if the nuclear problem were satisfactorily solved," he said.

### Warning to North on Inspection Delays Planned

*SK0203063092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea plans to emphasize to North Korea in a contact at Panmunjom Tuesday that simultaneous nuclear inspection should be carried out by early May at the latest, a government official said Monday.

The southern delegates are expected to stress that an unresolved nuclear issue could pose an obstacle to the smooth implementation of economic and other exchanges envisaged in the basic South-North Korean agreement.

The third-round contact between delegates to the South-North Korean prime ministerial talks is slated for Tuesday morning at Panmunjom to discuss the proposed formation of a joint nuclear control committee.

"At the meeting, the North will also be told that if it keeps delaying nuclear inspection, the South will have no choice but to take common steps with the United States, Japan and the rest of the world community to cope with the situation," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The government's idea was that a nuclear control committee be formed by March 18 as planned and that regulations on mutual inspection be worked out within one month after its inauguration for prompt inspection thereafter, he said.

In such an inspection, the areas to be probed should be selected on the principle of reciprocity, he added.

North Korea will demand inspection of its Yongbyon nuclear center and all the southern sites suspected of having nuclear weapons. It is also against setting a one-month time limit to prepare the regulations on nuclear inspection.

The North will further insist that mutual inspection can be made only after separate agreements to facilitate the provisions of each of the three clauses of the joint nuclear declaration are adopted.

### North's 'Delaying Tactics' on Inspections Viewed

*SK2902000592 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Feb 92 p 8*

[Editorial: "N.K's Nuclear Stalling Gambits"]

[Text] North Korea, not unexpectedly yet regrettably, again showed a half-hearted dubious response to the South Korean demand to form a joint nuclear control commission before March 18 and to promptly implement pilot inspections of nuclear sites on both sides. Such negativism could warrant anxiety and suspicion about Pyongyang's ulterior intention concerning the nuclear issue.

At the working-level nuclear talks in the truce village of Panmunjom Thursday, the North Korean delegation also turned down Seoul's proposal to draw up regulations for mutual inspections within one month after the commission comes into existence. The inter-Korean declaration of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, in effect since Feb. 19, requires both Koreas to form the commission by March 18.

Further complicating matters, North Korea thrust a new demand on South Korea that both sides adopt separate agreements before implementing the first, second, and third articles of the declaration. The articles prohibit both from manufacturing, deploying, and using nuclear weapons, limit the use of atomic power solely to peaceful purposes, and ban them from possessing facilities for nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment.

In fact, all were already agreed upon between the two Koreas in their joint declaration, yet the North offers agreements to be worked out in separation. Preposterous as it is, this could be anything but trickery of Pyongyang to stall fulfillment of its nuclear obligations in the face of growing outside pressure to have its nuclear potentials inspected.

The Pyongyang leadership had better reconsider its obsession, if it has one, of going nuclear. It should reweigh the wisdom of being so preoccupied in a world that is going less armed unless it has a sinister scheme to use nuclear weapons.

By all indications, international pressure on it to accede to international inspections will intensify to an unbearable extent. The International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], at its recent meeting of the board of governors in Vienna, issued a stern warning to North Korea that it will submit the matter to the U.N. Security Council for strong sanctions against it if it refuses IAEA inspections.

Such delaying tactics, smacking of beguiling the world, would stand in Pyongyang's bids to improve relations with the United States and Japan out of its urgent necessity. And Seoul's economic cooperation with the North, as the government has made it known, must be made conditional on Pyongyang's implementation of its nuclear obligations.

Unpredictable absurdity, as proven again by Pyongyang, makes such stances practically inevitable. Such unpredictability may have made the Seoul government feel somewhat betrayed of its bona fide efforts. Allowing the North to continuously believe others are gullible would serve no one's good.

## S-N Economic Cooperation Linked to Inspections

*SK0103133492 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 1 Mar 92 p 7*

[Text] With the government making it clear that it will link economic cooperation with North Korea to its acceptance of nuclear inspections, South-North economic cooperation is likely to be suspended across the board for a while.

Strong U.S. pressure made the government decide to use South-North economic cooperation as a card in goading North Korea to accept nuclear inspections, and business circles are worried that such a shift in the government's attitude may greatly upset the economic cooperation planned between the South and North across the board, including Daewoo Group's project on building a joint venture industrial complex in Nampo and the development of Tumen River estuary.

In particular, the government's policy not only runs counter to its earlier "call for confidence-building by dealing with exchange and cooperation before discussing political and military issues," but it also runs the risk of being criticized that "the government changes its principled stand depending on the situation."

According to government authorities, such as the Economic Planning Board [EPB], and business circles, the government has decided to put the South-North economic cooperation projects on hold until North Korea places its nuclear facilities under international inspections at an early date and on 29 February had Yim Tong-won, vice minister of the National Unification Board, chair a meeting of the ministries concerned to discuss measures of intense concern.

As a result, the government's decision to send a Daewoo Group fact-finding team to North Korea at the earliest possible date before the end of March, to push ahead with the joint venture business in Nampo, now has to be revised, blurring the possibility of the project materializing. Also, because of the shift in the government's policy, visits to North Korea by businessmen, including Yi Pil-kon, deputy chairman of Samsung Trading, and Ku Pyong-hoe, chairman of Lucky-Goldstar, who were planning to discuss economic cooperation with the North on a civilian level, are now unlikely. Most of the other forms of South-North economic cooperation, including the development of the Tumen River estuary, are likely to fail.

Concerning this, a government official at a ministry in charge of economic affairs said: The government's unilateral decision to suspend South-North economic cooperation in one form or another at a time when the South and North are making rapid progress in their relations following the collapse of the cold war structure, can hardly convince anyone. As a result, our government will never be able to avoid criticism from North Korea that it has eroded the ground on which to build confidence between the South and North.

Business circles, too, are at a loss over the government's changed attitude, and are greatly worried about the impact of such a decision on future South-North economic cooperation.

The business circles are now criticizing the government for deciding to shelve the establishment of the Nampo joint venture business less than a week after Han Kap-su, deputy minister of the EPB, upon returning from North Korea after attending the sixth round of South-North high-level talks in Pyongyang on 25 February, said: "I have unofficially agreed with Kim Chong-u, vice chairman of North Korea's External Economic Committee, to actively help establish the Nampo joint venture business as a pilot project." Business circles are calling it an expression of the government's incoherent policy.

A government official said: Given the fact that the United States is now studying the possibility of forcing nuclear inspection on, and taking economic sanctions against, North Korea through the UN Security Council, if North Korea refuses to place its nuclear facilities under international inspection, it is highly likely that South-North economic cooperation will remain inactive for a considerably long time.

## Petrochemical Trade With North Shows Surplus

*SK2902043092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 29 (YONHAP)—South Korea had a surplus of 8.21 million U.S. dollars in petrochemical trade with North Korea last year, but a 100 million-dollar deficit in overall trade, the Korea Petrochemical Industry Association and Industry Sources said Saturday.

North Korea wanted mainly general petrochemical products such as high density polyethylene (HDPE), plasticizer, polyethylene film, low density polyethylene (LDPE) and polystyrene, an association spokesman said.

South Korean enterprises were allowed by the government to sell 5,200 tons of HDPE for 6.4 million dollars, 1,105 tons of plasticizer for 1.43 million dollars, 759 tons of polyethylene film for 1.02 million dollars, 850 tons of LDPE for 926,000 dollars, 166 tons of polystyrene for 138,000 dollars, 1.28 million dollars of vinyl thin film, 44,000 dollars of acryl resin, 23,000 dollars of polyester resin and 10,000 dollars of polypropylene.

They applied for permits to purchase 2 million dollars of vinyl acetate monomer (VAM), 680,000 dollars of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and 354,000 dollars of urea from the North.

South Korea's surplus in petrochemical trade with North Korea is because North Korea, as a communist country, suffers from commodity shortages due to the outmoded petrochemical industry facilities, the spokesman said.

### Japan Complains Over Fishing Pact With Russia

*SK0203101292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0957 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—Japan on Monday lodged complaint against a South Korea-Russia fisheries agreement which it claimed fails to take no notice of its position on the ownership of the four islands north of Japan.

Japanese Ambassador to South Korea Kenichi Yanagi called on Vice Foreign Minister No Chang-hui and asked that Seoul take quick action so that the agreement will not "violate" Japan's basic position on the ownership of the islands, Foreign Ministry officials said.

South Korea and Russia signed a fisheries accord last January. Organizations of private fishing companies from the two sides struck another accord Feb. 14 that gave South Korea fishing quota of annual 70,000 tons for certain fees in the Russian economic waters.

The second agreement covered waters off the four islands just north of Hokkaido which both Japan and Russia claim as their own.

Japan and Russia signed a fisheries agreement late last year allowing Japanese vessels in the same waters in exchange for fishing fees, but Tokyo officials say their agreement contains a clause which nullifies the accord when the islands are turned over to Japan.

Yanagi said Japan should have the rights on fishing activities off the four islands and said it is "regrettable" that a "Japan's ally" would recognize Russian rights over the territory without prior consultation with Japan, officials here said.

The Japanese ambassador asked that Seoul take quick steps not to violate Japan's basic position on the matter, they said.

No responded by saying it understands Japan's efforts to solve the controversy surrounding the islands' ownership and explained the South Korea-Russian agreement does not affect Japanese position.

### Accord Reached on Delta Development Task Force

*SK2802134892 Seoul YONHAP in English 1302 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 28 (YONHAP)—Officials of South and North Korea, China, Russia, Japan and Mongolia have agreed to form a special task force for the development of a big delta linking North Korean city of Chongjin with Yanji in China and Vladivostok in Russia in a two-day meeting closed here Friday.

In the first Program Management Committee (PMC) meeting sponsored by the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), the participants also agreed to work out detailed strategies and ways of raising funds for the project until the second PMC meeting in Beijing in August.

A conference source said working-level officials from the six countries would also form a special team to raise funds for the multinational project which is estimated to cost some 30 billion U.S. dollars over the next 20 years.

The team would contact countries which intend to make investment in the project or World Bank and other international financial institutions, the source said.

K.G. Singh, assistant administrator of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, said in a press conference that the participants had decided to map out detailed methods of developing the Tumen River basin by the end of 1993.

He said the UNDP would offer some 1 million dollars for feasibility study and an additional fund of 2 million to 3 million dollars later.

The official said it was very significant that North Korea had attended the Seoul meeting and that he believed the Tumen River project would positively affect inter-Korean relations.

He said the UNDP would ask the Russian Government to become a full participant of the conference at an early date. Russia attended the just-ended conference as an observer.

Han Tae-hyok, director-general of the General Bureau for Cooperation With International Organizations at North Korea's External Economic Affairs Commission, said he was satisfied with what had been achieved at the meeting.

Han, who attended the meeting along with two other North Korean officials, said his government's formula for Tumen River basin development provided the best conditions geographically or in terms of investment climate.

"If South Korean firms want to take part in the Tumen River project, it will be most promising for them to build ports, roads and railways," he said. h1

## North Premier Yon Hyong-muk Profiled

*SK0203094992 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Feb 92 p 17*

[Article by reporter Chong In-hwa: "Kim Chong-il's Men: Yon Hyong-muk"]

[Text] Yon Hyong-muk, incumbent premier of the North Korean Administration Council, is, simply put, a representative technocrat who was systematically reared by North Korea. He is evaluated as a political and economic aide for party secretary Kim Chong-il.

Premier Yon's promotion to today's position is attributed to the special personal relations he has formed with Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

Premier Yon was born in Pukkando in 1925. The personal relations with Kim Il-song were formed in Noaryong, northern Manchuria, even before the national liberation.

Yon and his family lived in a remote village in the deep valley of Noaryong. In winter of a certain year, Kim Il-song, who was engaged in fighting against the Japanese army, was crossing the Noaryong Hill in the intense cold. Being stricken by influenza, he was at a point of death.

Kim Il-song was then cared for at Yon's house and nursed back to health. Since that time, Kim Il-song often used Yon's house as a place of refuge. Yon was a boy at that time and did many sundry errands for Kim Il-song. Thus, he was in Kim Il-song's favor.

With such personal relations, after the national liberation, Yon graduated from Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Kim Il-song University. While studying in the Soviet Union, he received a systematic education in modern science and technology. After the completion of his education, he held the positions of a guiding official, section chief, vice director, and director of a bureau in the Workers Party Central Committee, thus being promoted rapidly. Accordingly, his political position was also consolidated.

Whenever Kim Il-song made an overseas trip, Yon followed him like a shadow as a member of the party delegation. Thus, Yon won Kim Il- song's great confidence.

However, in 1977, Yon was severely criticized by Kim Il-song for having given wrong guidance in his work while serving as a responsible person in the central guidance department of the three revolutions team. Yon was then demoted to the position of manager of a small local plant producing daily necessities out of iron.

Yon played the role of Kim Chong-il's teacher in economic, scientific, and technological fields. Yon was again picked by Kim Chong-il and returned to the post of secretary of the party Central Committee two years later. In 1980, he was promoted to the 19th rank within the party.

By fully using his extensive knowledge in the industrial and technological domain since that time, Yon has demonstrated his ability in the economic and technological sectors, thus rising to today's position.

Needless to say, his success today is greatly attributable to his all-around and generous character, sharp judgment, reasonable way of thinking, and good impressions on people.

His tastes are known to include playing table-tennis and tennis and watching movies and opera. He is also known to read many books.

He is not fond of wine and cigarettes. He is a big eater, suitable for his physique. He is known to be fond of noodle hash and rice hash.

He has command of Russian, Japanese, and French and a broad knowledge on the overseas situation. Thus, he is considered to be the most promising personage in the Kim Chong-il era.

## N Delegates to UNDP Meeting Depart 2 Mar

*SK0203045292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 2 (Yonhap)—Foreign participants in the Program Management Committee (PMC) meeting on development of the Tuman River area, an event sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), left South Korea Monday.

Delegates from North Korea, China, Russia, Japan and Mongolia in addition to host South Korea had attended the first Seoul meeting Feb. 27-28.

The three North Koreans embarked on a tour of port facilities in Singapore, Hong Kong and China with the other PMC delegates, leaving through Kimpo International Airport.

They are the first North Koreans allowed to leave the country by a different route than that by which they entered.

Han Tae-hyok, director-general of the External Economic Commission, General Bureau for Cooperation With International Organizations, arrived through the truce village of Panmunjom with the two other delegates Thursday.

## No Tae-u Speaks at Anniversary Ceremony

*SK0103064592 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 0100 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Speech by ROK President No Tae-u at the ceremony markingn the 73d anniversary of the 1919 1 March Movement at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center—live]

[Text] Dear 70 million Koreans at home and abroad: Our fellow countrymen resolutely rose up 73 years ago today to recover national independence and national dignity. The 20 million fellow countrymen who had been moaning about harsh colonial rule after losing their country rose up barehanded and faced the aggressors' guns and bayonets. Our forefathers shouted "Hurrah for independence" to express our fellow countrymen's high spirits and will for self- determination throughout the world. Our forefathers established the ROK Provisional Government in Shanghai in April of that year based on their fellow countrymen's strength, which had been consolidated amid the shouts of hurrah, thus beginning the building of a new nation. People waged the struggle for independence more fiercely at home and abroad. They also stiffened their resolve to build national strength to recover national sovereignty. Because there was the 1919 independence movement and because there were numerous noble sacrifices by our forefathers, we have been able to build this proud nation today. We pay our deep respects to the fallen patriots who devoted themselves to the fatherland's liberation.

Fellow countrymen: In the Declaration of Independence, our forefathers expressed goals that our fellow countrymen must pursue and unchanging ideals that humanity must pursue. A new nation that our forefathers tried to build was a democratic republic where all fellow countrymen enjoyed freedom and equality. It was also a cultural and welfare state where all members of the national community creatively realized their ideals and enjoyed happiness.

During that dark era when aggression and iron-fisted power prevailed, our fellow countrymen foretold a new international order based on justice and reason. They predicted that a peaceful East Asia and a harmonious world based on genuine understanding among nations would surely come. The world that our forefathers envisioned was a new world where all nations coexist and achieve co-prosperity based on self-determination and with independent cultures, thus contributing to humanity.

This ideal, which was inherited by the ROK from the provisional government, is an eternal banner that directs the road along which our nation must walk. Because we had this ideal, we did not get lost and could dream and have courage amid harsh colonial rule, liberation, the nation's founding, and the fratricidal war.

We built this nation with blood and sweat based on our fellow countrymen's will. We rose up from the ashes of war and built a powerful country with the world's 15th biggest economy.

Democratization, which started with the 29 June declaration, brought an end to the confrontational era of authoritarianism and ushered in a new era of democracy filled with freedom and vigor. The Seoul Olympics, which united the divided world into a reconciled world, are an immortal monument that our fellow countrymen's pacifism brought about. Our northern policy, under which we leaped over the cold-war barrier of mistrust and antagonism, will hasten the realization of mankind's common ideals of coexistence and co-prosperity.

We joined the United Nations last year, 43 years after our nation was founded. Since we were deprived of the right to diplomacy in the early 20th century, becoming a country that has the right to speak in the international sphere has been our fellow countrymen's earnest desire. I stood again on the UN podium last year, this time as the head of state of a UN member country. At that time, I was deeply moved by the historic progress and the fulfillment of our fellow countrymen's hope. Ours has become a country that facilitates exchange and cooperation with all the world's countries and positively contributes to mankind's peace and prosperity.

Our country has opened the closed road toward the northern continent. Our country can serve as a center through which one can go to China, Russia, Japan, and the United States and is emerging as an important country that will lead the Pacific era. Just like the flames of the 1 March Movement gave courage to other small countries that had been moaning about suppression, our prosperity and democracy give dreams and hopes to developing countries in the world.

Fellow countrymen, we are near the completion of the country that our forefathers wanted to build throughout our harsh history, the reunified fatherland in which all compatriots can live as one nation, and a developed democratic country where all people can enjoy freedom and prosperity.

The might of democracy and prosperity, which we have fostered through our perspiration, is removing the wall of confrontation and distrust between the North and the South that has existed for almost half a century.

As a result of the UN admission of the North and the South and the signing of the basic agreement and denuclearization declaration, the Korean peninsula, deviating from the era of a dark cold war, is moving toward a new, bright era of national reconciliation and reunification.

The spirit of national self-determination shouted by our forefathers in the 1 March Movement is being brought to life in our firm resolution that we will surely realize reunification through our compatriots' independent force.

While putting into practice, one by one, the contents of the agreement and declaration, the North and the South should now restore the national community and move toward the road of reunification.

Regarding this opportunity, I am announcing again that our government will sincerely abide by this agreement and declaration and put them into practice.

We demand that as we do, North Korea also sincerely puts them into practice.

Regarding the development of nuclear weapons that threaten our fellow countrymen's own existence, in particular, North Korea should accept international inspection as soon as possible to free itself from the suspicion of nuclear development.

My fellow countrymen: The spirit of the 1 March Movement is a spirit by which we all should unite as one. This is also the spirit of sacrifice by which we all can devote ourselves to our nation.

All of us, men and women, old and young, rich and poor, noble and common, and intellectuals in Seoul and unknown housewives in rural communities, are always much impressed by our forefathers' patriotism, which united our compatriots into one. We are also impressed by their spirit which did not allow them to succumb to all kinds of torture and oppression.

Only with the single-hearted mind for the fatherland's liberation did our forefathers overcome all kinds of difficulties in Manchuria, Siberia, China, and the Americas.

At the final stage in which our country is near the realization of reunification and becoming a developed country, all of us should now unite ourselves as one once again.

While disregarding egotism, we should unite. In addition, we should disregard it for justice. Our forefathers said that because they were busy criticizing their own acts, they had no time to criticize others' acts. Thus, before we blame others, we should examine ourselves.

We should clearly and fairly hold the upcoming elections. By so doing, we should first build true democracy. With our frugality and perspiration, we should first contribute to promoting our economic development at a new stage.

Let us all pledge to set the upcoming 21st century as the century of the glorious Korean nation while attaining our forefathers' aim, which they cherished at the risk of their lives.

I am very pleased to award, though belatedly, the medals of independence to many figures who devoted themselves to the 1919 independence movement with their warmest patriotic zeal. I also extend my respects to the people at home and abroad who contributed to the national liberation and to their bereaved families. Thank you.

## No Rejects Charges of Forcing Out Candidates

*SK2902070392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 29 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u rejected allegations Saturday that his party had forced some pro-government National Assembly candidates to drop out of the general elections.

"We at no time applied any pressure or sanction against some specific people running in the coming general elections," No said in an interview with TAEGU MAEIL SINMUN, a local paper based in Taegu.

"Political activities cannot, in nature, be forced on someone or kept from them," he said.

Newspapers in Taegu have alleged that a number of candidates, either running as independents after being denied nomination by the ruling Democratic Liberal Party or members of ex-President Chon Tu- hwan's government, have been driven out of the country or otherwise made to give up their candidacies to prevent them from stealing votes away from the Democratic Liberal Party.

No told the TAEGU MAEIL he was sure his party's choice of candidates was based largely on their freshness and their likelihood of winning, as well as on the opinions of party members and constituents.

"In this age of democratization, no candidates were selected by a few party leaders underneath a table," he said.

Touching on economic issues, the president said that his administration would concentrate on price stability and continue to pursue stable bank interest rates and the expansion of infrastructure.

Agreeing that prices were unstable and the trade deficit was growing, No said that the situation "is not so bad as for us to worry about it."

On inter-Korean exchanges, the president said the government would first try to promote exchanges in the area of culture.

He said South Korea had already proposed the creation of a 100- member joint national culture committee, joint compilation of a Korean dictionary, and joint excavation of cultural relics at home and abroad.

"Exchanges in the traditional culture area are highly desirable since this is one of the most easily accessible fields between South and North Korea," the president said.

## No Tae-u Urges 'Inexpensive and Clean' Elections

*SK2802123792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0436 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Taejon, Feb. 27 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, declaring that the coming parliamentary elections should be "inexpensive and clean," instructed government officials Thursday to try and root out bribery, mudslinging and violence.

No's instruction came as he inspected the South Chungchong provincial government and received a report on policy goals from Governor Yi Chong-kuk.

"All public servants should help enforce election laws strictly against all kind of law breakers so that everyone could understand one could not win an election by violating the law," No said.

In Seoul, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said he believed the parliamentary elections would be a good opportunity to institutionalize fair and clean election practices since the nation has already demonstrated them in the past local elections.

Presiding over a cabinet meeting, Chong said the government's determination to carry out fair and clean elections was reflected in Wednesday's action by the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] to replace its candidate for the National Assembly in Kochang, South Kyongsang Province.

The DLP's candidate Yi Kang-tu, 55, was arrested on charges of violating elections laws Wednesday. He has been accused of distributing 30 million won to voters at his campaign-launching rally last Sunday.

## * Report Faults University S&T Research

*922C0042A Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*
*12 Oct 91 p 22*

[Article by reporter Kim Hyong-ki: "S&T Research in Universities Is Labeled as Existing in Name But Not in Reality"]

[Text] The report by a joint evaluation team on various universities' existing research conditions presented a vivid picture of the deteriorated state of research activities in our universities, obtained through an objective inter-agency examination. Although much of the poor research conditions were anticipated, the report is shocking because the situation is far more serious than has hitherto been imagined.

A background survey prepared by the evaluation team before it launched the full-fledged investigation gave an inkling of the critical situation surrounding S&T research activities in our universities.

First, according to the American science catalog index (SCI), the number of basic research papers from Korea was 1,270 in 1988, ranked 38th place worldwide. The number of research papers in this international academic catalog is regarded as a yardstick for judging a nation's science and technology level. Our country is far behind India (12th place), China (19th place), Brazil (26th place), Mexico (31st place), Taiwan (33d place), and Egypt (35th place), not to mention the top ranking United States (335,800 papers), the second-ranking United Kingdom (71,100 papers), and third-ranking Japan (69,200 papers).

The more serious problem is that the number of papers actually submitted from our country is only 34.7 percent compared with the expected numbers of papers which would have been submitted when the GNP ranking is used as a criterion. This points to the probability that, unless the present state is remedied, our economy, which until now has grown by imitating or buying technologies from others, will collapse, unable to hold its ground in the age of fierce technological competition ahead.

There is another proof of the extent of our neglect in promoting research in universities. When we define people with doctorate degrees or higher academic backgrounds in natural science and engineering as "research manpower," 12,768 out of the total research manpower of 16,229, or 79 percent, belong to universities. But, only 55 billion or 6.8 percent of last year's total research fund of 813.5 billion won was allocated to universities in our country.

Government-financed research organizations, which account for 15 percent of the nation's research manpower, spent 22.1 percent of the total research moneys, whereas corporate research facilities with 927 research personnel, or only 6 percent of the nation's total research manpower, spent 578.5 billion won, or 71.1 percent, of the total research funds.

With only a small portion of the research expenditures available to them, it is no wonder that research projects in universities are piecemeal and research money tends to be spent in a haphazard way, thus contributing very little to overall scientific and technological developments, as pointed out in the findings of the evaluation team.

The evaluation team pointed out that the quality levels of S&T personnel trained in universities are considerably lower than in the industrial sector, which even distrusts the very research ability of universities. The evaluation team also pointed out that universities not only have failed to make strenuous efforts to compensate for the scanty financial support for research but also lack an adequate system of management for handling the research output, and that a considerable number of professors are getting old without accumulating sufficient research experience. This is more serious than the inadequacy of research funding.

The report also notes that in the 30 sample universities, their existing research equipment and apparatus comprised only 17 to 56 percent of what they need, and 40 percent of the equipment and apparatus were in disrepair. The evaluation team proposed various remedial measures to improve the deplorable conditions of universities:

In addition to changing perceptions on the part of the government, academic, and industrial sectors, the evaluation team proposed these practical measures: drastically increasing research expenditures through the creation of a basic science development fund; introducing a loan system to finance research in universities; sharing research equipment among universities; introducing a brain pool from overseas and allowing outstanding researchers to serve as professors at the same time; fostering research-oriented universities; establishing a system of concentrated management for research centers attached to universities; and introducing a system of evaluating professors' research output.

It is not certain whether the evaluation team's suggestions will be properly reflected in government policies. The nature of science and technology is such that even if remedial work begins now, it will take a long time before any outcome of the solution becomes visible. Nevertheless, the report lucidly shows that unless remedial work begins immediately and proceeds one by one, the future of our country will be anything but bright.

## * Report Shows More Middle-Class Households

*922C0066A Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 91 p 15*

[By reporter Chong Man-ho: "A Section-by-Section Review of the 1991 Demographic Survey by the Statistics Agency, Based on the 21 November Agency Report"]

[Text] The Statistics Agency report on results of the 1991 demographic survey, released on 21 November, shows an increase in the number of people viewing themselves as belonging to the middle class and a gain in the female employment rate, indicating that demographic change toward an advanced-type social structure is gaining momentum. At the same time, it shows the transition's dark side by revealing that half our people are in the grip of fear about crime, that the problem of entering college is becoming increasing serious for young people, and that complaints about the wage and family livelihood are on the rise. Following is a section-by-section review of the report. (Editor's note)

### The Middle Class

**Subjective class consciousness**: Based on a self-assessment of income, education and property combined, 1.6% of the surveyed answered that they belong to the upper class, 61.3% to the middle class, and 37.1% to the lower class.

Compared with the 1988 survey (in which the upper, middle and lower class figures were 2.4%, 60.6% and 36.9%, respectively), the 1991 survey show a shrinkage of the upper and an expansion of the lower class reflecting a wider spread of a relative sense of deprivation, although the middle class percentage increased a little. Also, within the middle class itself, the upper-middle decreased from 21.7% to 20.8% over this period while the middle-low increased from 38.9% to 40.5%.

The middle-class percentage was higher in urban areas (62.3%) than in farm and fishing villages (58.3%). It also advanced in proportion to degrees of education received. Of those seeing themselves as belonging to the middle class, 23.1% were primary school graduates or below, 17.2% middle school graduates, 35.9% high school graduates, and 23.8% college graduates or higher. In the social standing, those in regular employment led with 38.2%, followed by the self-employed 28.6%, and employers 10.3%, temporary job holders 7.8%, day laborers 4.9%, and persons in family business 0.1%. To put it the other way, 61.2% of the entire self-employed, 78.6% of the employers and 69.9% of the regular employees answered in effect that they belong to the middle class.

**Living standard of the middle class**: The report shows the living standard (income level) at 1 million won [W] in per-month average (on a non-farm household basis). In the average monthly income, 21.4% were in the W700,000-900,000 bracket, 17.9% W900,000-1.1 million, 16.8% W500,000 - W700,000, and 16.4% W1.1 million - W1.5 million.

By income brackets, this means that 38.4% of the people whose average monthly income is less than W500,000 think that they belong to the middle class. Likewise, 53.1% of those in the W500,000-700,000 bracket and 71.2% to 85.1% of those in the W900,000-or-higher bracket, respectively, think that they belong to the middle class.

In the housing conditions, 59.2% of those answering that they belong to the middle class owned their houses, 21.1% leased on a deposit basis, 8.2% on a monthly-rent-plus-deposit basis, 8.8% on a monthly rent basis, and others 2.7%. The number of people who owned their houses were higher among farmers and other rural residents.

To put it the other way around, 68.4% of the total number of people who own their houses answered that they belong to the middle class. Likewise, 57.9% of the people renting houses on a deposit basis, and 48.3% of those paying monthly rents see themselves as belonging to the monthly class. Of the middle-class house owners, those owning a three- to four-bedroom house were highest in rate with 61.5%; of those leasing on a deposit or monthly rent basis, one or two bedroom cases were most common, marking 65.3%.

The income, education, profession and housing factors combined illustrate these typical characteristics of those viewing themselves as belonging to the middle class: 53.3% of them in the 30-49 age bracket, 59.7% high school graduates or higher in education, 56.1% in the W500,000-1.1 million bracket in average monthly income, and 59.2% owns their houses.

**Expectations of change in class status**: To the question whether the respondent sees the possibility of his or her living standard improving to the next high class in the same generation (within-the-generation-class-change expectation), 43.9% answered that they see the possibility as high, while 60.7% responded that they think that the possibility of such improvement taking place in their children's generation (inter-generation-class-change expectation) is high.

In comparison with 1988, when the within-the-generation-class-change expectation and the inter-generation-class-change expectation marked 53.6% and 64%, respectively, the 1991 survey reflects a measure of decline in the desired possibility of class movement, indicating that our society is stabilizing gradually.

### Crime

The percentage of households suffering damage from crime in the past year (May 1990 - April 1991) was 11.3%. This means that more than one of every 10 households suffered crime-inflicted damage such as robbery, theft and pickpocket, although the rate shows a slight decrease from the 12.8% in 1988.

In the type of crime, pickpocket topped the list with 7%, followed by theft 3.6%, assault and bodily harm 1.1%, and robbery 0.6%, showing a decline in the 1988 numbers of theft and robbery cases (5.6% and 1.4%, respectively) but a gain in pickpocket cases (5.6% in 1988).

The monetary damage per case increased from W303,000 to W309,000. By types of crime, the damage was W445,000 in theft, W433,000 in robbery, and W225,000 in pickpocket cases. The number of cases reported diminished from 187 to 166 per every 1,000 households.

The crime rate was 12.9% in urban areas, nearly double the rate in rural districts.

While one out of every 10 persons suffered damage from crime, those who answered that they are in fear of crime rose from 50.9% in 1988 to 57.6% in 1991. Those who answered that they do not worry about crime decreased from 23.5% to 22.5%.

The fear of crime was higher in urban areas (64.2%) than in rural districts (38.6%).

Concerning the subject of safety of walking on streets at night, about half the respondents (48.9%) said that they see it as dangerous, including 60.9% of women and 55.8% of urban residents.

**Crime reporting**: The 1991 survey still shows 81.5% of victims failing to report the crimes to authorities although the rate of reporting increased to 18.5% from 14.5% in 1988.

The report shows that 50.3% of the surveyed did not report the crime because they thought that there was no use reporting it. Other reasons cited for not having reported crime were: "damage too little" 32.2%, "troublesome" 9.8%, "fear of retaliation" 4%, and "fear of defamation" 0.4%. As many as 2.1% of them answered that they would resolve the problem by themselves if they fell victim to crime.

**Law-abiding level**: More than a half of the surveyed, or 57.9%, answered that they were fully observing law, showing a high level of law-abiding spirit. Only 3.8% acknowledged that their law-abiding levels were not very high.

Especially, 28.2% answered that they were fully law-abiding but others were not, while 26.4% saw others as equally law-abiding, the difference illustrating a spread of exclusive egoism in society.

Also, the rate of people viewing themselves as fully law-abiding decreased from 59.3% in 1988 to 57.9% in 1991, while those saying they were not law-abiding increased from 3.6% to 3.8% over the same period in what appeared to be a decline in the law-abiding spirit.

### Religious Activity

The report shows the ratio of people having their religion at 54%, a marked gain from the 47.1% in 1985. The rate was higher among women (60.5%) than among men (46.8%), and higher among urban residents (56.5%) than in rural districts (46.7%).

By religions, Buddhism topped the list with 27.7%, followed by Christianity, 18.6%; Catholicism, 5.7%; Confucianism, 1%; Won-Buddhism 0.3%; Chondoism, 0.1%; and others, 0.5%. These show a measure of gain in the ratio of Buddhists, which was 23.7% in 1985; Christians and Catholics also gained, respectively, from 16.3% and 4.8% in 1985 but Confucianists decreased from 1.5% to 1%.

Generally, the percentage of the religiously active population was higher among those with less education and among the higher-age people.

By geographical regions, the percentage of Buddhists was overwhelmingly higher in Pusan (42.6%), Taegu (37.6%), South Kyongsang Province (45.4%), and Cheju Province (38.6%), while that of Christians was high in Seoul (25.9%), Inchon (25.8%), Kwangju (22.6%), Kyonggi Province (21.5%), and North Cholla Province (23.8%).

The distribution of Catholics was relatively even across the nation at 2.6% - 9%, while the percentage of Confucianists was highest in South Cholla Province (1.6%), Won-Buddhists in North Cholla Province (2.6%), and Chondoism in South Kyongsang Province (0.4%).

In contrast to the large differences in the number of believers, 34.3% of Buddhists said that they attend religious gatherings once or twice a year and 15.5% of them three to four times a year, while 76.1% of Christians and 67.2% of Catholics answered that they go to church at least once a week. The report thus shows that the rate of participation in religious gatherings is far higher among Christians and Catholics than among Buddhists.

### Employment, Labor-Management Relations

**Job selection criteria**: The report showed security as the criterion used by most people (37.2%) in selecting their jobs, followed by income (29.7%), worthiness (15.1%), growth potential (14.3%), and honor (3.1%).

Compared with 1988, the 1991 survey conspicuously shows that the number of people giving priority to income or compensations rather than security or growth potential is on the rise. Both men and women still give top priority to security of the job but, in women's cases, those giving priority to income were close to those considering security most important in percentage, 33.2% and 36.3%, respectively.

**Female employment**: With regard to reasons for their working, women answering "to help family finances" topped the list with 32.2%, followed by "to help family business" (24%), "to make a living" (20.2%), "to turn aptitude to practical use" (13.8%), "to gain experience in society" (6.2%), "to make better use of time" (2.6%), and "to participate in social activity" (0.5%).

Women citing the need to make a living or help family finances as their reasons decreased in percentage while those citing aptitude, experience or better use of time were on the rise.

As to the period of time of their employment, most women (26.3%) answered "only until marriage" at the time of the 1988 survey, but this time as many as 44.9% answered "either until marriage or after children have grown." The percentage of women answering that they would devote themselves exclusively to household affairs decreased from 27.8% in 1984 to 21.1% in 1991.

**Working conditions**: The report reflects widespread complaints among working women concerning wages, working hours and environments. But it also shows high degrees of satisfaction with human relations and duties at their workplaces. With regard to wages, 16.1% were satisfied but 48.8% or nearly a half were unsatisfied (the rate of the unsatisfied in 1988 was 46.7%). Female employees unsatisfied with working environments also increased in rate from 32.2% to 36.9%.

### Home, Youth

**Support of old parents**: Although it has traditionally been the obligation of the eldest son in the family to take care of the old parents, the report shows that nowadays nearly a half of the people (46.2%) think that the obligation should be shared by all the sons and daughters. Those thinking that the eldest son should bear the obligation continued to decrease in rate from 30.6% in 1979 to 22.1% in 1983 to 25.2% in 1988 to 18.3% in 1991, while people thinking that sons and daughters should all share the obligation increased every year from 6.4% in 1979 to 27.1% in 1983 to 35.8% in 1988 to 46.2% in 1991.

Sons who answered that they will take care of the parents declined from 17.8% in 1988 to 13.8% in 1991, while daughters responding that they will provide for the parents decreased from 0.5% to 0.4%. The percentage of those answering that old parents should support themselves also dropped from 20.5% in 1983 to 15.8% in 1988 to 15.4% in 1991, confirming the revival of the traditional custom of children supporting their parents.

By regions, more people in rural areas than in urban areas (26.6% to 15.4%) responded that the obligation should be borne by the eldest son. On the other hand, the idea of sons and daughters sharing the obligation was more popular in cities (49.6%) than in the countryside (36.3%).

Those making economic preparations for their old age increased in percentage from 35.1% in 1988 to 39% in 1991, means of preparing including annuity or retirement allowance (13.4%), insurance (11.2%), savings (10.4%), real estate (2.9%), deposits in a mutual financing association (0.7%), stocks and bonds (0.3%).

**Family life**: According to the report, people finding themselves satisfied with their family life increased in rate from 32.3% in 1988 to 36% in 1991. Include those seeing their family life as "average" in it, and the percentage rises to 88.8%.

To itemize, the percentage of those finding themselves satisfied with their relationships with children, parents and spouse were respectively 64.8%, 42.2% and 58.3%, each representing a gain over 1988. With respect to the economic aspect of their family life, however, only 19.7% were found satisfied and as many as 35.3% unsatisfied. The percentage of those finding themselves unsatisfied with the economic conditions showed little change from what it was in 1988 (35.5%).

**Youth in agony**: The greatest agony for youth is related to their studies and as many as 58.7% complained about the problem of entering college as the most agonizing thing. The percentage continued to rise from 46.7% in 1984 to 50.8% in 1988, and now to 58.7%, reflecting the increasingly serious exam hells.

Meanwhile, as the thing tormenting them, 17.7% cited home environment, 11% finding employment, 7.5% sexual relationship, and 4.8% their body and looks. While the cited anguish over sexual relationship and health problems decreased a little, the agony of young people over their home environment tends to grow as time goes by.

**Table 1. Rates of People Viewing Themselves as the Middle Class, by Income Brackets**

| Monthly Income (unit: W1,000) | % |
|---|---|
| Under 500 | 38.4 |
| 500-700 | 53.1 |
| 700-900 | 63.6 |
| 900-1,100 | 71.2 |
| 1,100-1,500 | 77.3 |
| 1,500-2,000 | 85.1 |
| Over 2,000 | 84.1 |

Table 2. Religious Population (unit: %)

| Item | 1985 | 1991 |
|---|---|---|
| Atheists | 52.9 | 46.0 |
| Buddhists | 23.7 | 27.7 |
| Christians | 16.3 | 18.6 |
| Catholics | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| Confucicianists | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Won-Buddhists | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Chondoists | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Others | 0.5 | 0.6 |

Table 3. Reasons for Not Reporting Crime

| Cited Reasons | % |
|---|---|
| "No use reporting" | 50.3 |
| "Damage too little" | 32.2 |
| "Troublesome" | 9.8 |
| "Fear of retaliation" | 4.0 |
| "Solve it by myself" | 2.1 |
| "Fear of defamation" | 0.4 |
| Others | 1.2 |

## Burma

### Saw Maung Speaks on Cooperation, Constitution

*BK2802120392 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Speech by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander in chief of the Defense Services, delivered during a meeting with final year students from the University for Development of National Groups in the Conference Hall of the People's Assembly building on 27 February—recorded]

[Excerpts] I would first like to say that I am very delighted to have an opportunity to meet and give words of advice to primary school teacher trainees from the final year of course No. 23 at the University for Development of National Groups [UDNG]. This is the fourth time since the assumption of state duties by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] that such a meeting is held with teacher trainees from course No. 20 to 23 who are precious products of the development university. These meetings have been held to give advice and guidance on points to be followed and points to be avoided by all Myanmar [Burma] citizens in matters of race and religion. [passage omitted]

On this occasion you may be recipients of advice and guidance, but in the future you will be the one to dispense advice and guidance. The important thing is to receive the advice and guidance attentively and to disseminate the advice and guidance later with goodwill for the benefit of others. I have three basic pieces of advice for the primary school teacher trainees from course No. 23 of the UDNG. They are: 1. To safeguard the sovereignty of Myanmar Naing-Ngan until the end of the earth; 2. After understanding the historical facts of Myanmar, to protect, defend, and repulse any danger that may threaten the country; 3. To nurture oneself to become loyal, faithful, and dutiful public service personnel. [passage omitted]

If we look at the world today we see some countries disintegrating while in some places new countries are emerging. Some divided countries become one country while some countries become divided into many parts. A cause brings an effect and the effect in turn brings about a cause. Such is the unchanging and constant truth. In this connection we should take note of undesirable internal and external influences.

Existence of Myanmar as a country had been long established by historical data complied by researchers and academics. The Myanmar race has been in existence since time immemorial. You must be aware and bear in mind that most countries, including all UN member countries, in the world today accept the existence of Myanmar Naing-ngan and the Myanmar race. [passage omitted]

Myanmar, which had existed as an independent nation and people, was subjected to imperialist aggression and rule some 100 to 200 years ago and we suffered greatly. However, due to resilience, tenacity, and sacrifice of the Myanmar people, at present we have regained our independence—our inheritance from our forefathers. Our forefathers performed their duties well. We, who have received the precious inheritence from our forefathers, must strive to maintain and hold firm our inheritance. We should take note that it is the duty of all our indigenous brothers and sisters to strive zealously and assiduously to the best of our mental and physical abilities to ensure that we do not lose our independence and that the independence lasts. [passage omitted]

The most important thing is unity among the national races and pepetual unity among the people and the Defense Services. If there is no such unity, this country, no matter which party or government is in charge, will be enslaved again inevitably. This is an indisputable truth. [passage omitted]

While I have the opportunity I would like to say that it is the duty of the present government, which is assuming state responsibilities, public service personnel, and all citizens to learn lessons from the past mistakes in striving to establish a good future as the eras transform from one era to another. It is true that an anarchic storm took place in our country under the guise of the cause for democracy in a not too distant past. Analyzing this event from a religious viewpoint, it brings to mind the treatise on epidemics written by Ledi Sayadaw [reknowned monk]. How that epidemic was overcome could be seen by recalling from Dika Parana Metta Pavana [loving kindness chant] by Mingun Sayadaw [senior Monk] broadcast by Radio Burma on 25 October 1988. By referring to this, I am not rejecting other religions. There is freedom of worship. However, a study of law and history will reveal how some parties and foreign countries used religion in order to obtain power for themselves. Some even used both religion and race which is inappropriate.

The Defense Services had to take control of the situation in the country due to prevailing circumstances. The Defense Services, after holding the fair multiparty general elections, are paving the way to enter the multiparty era. [passage omitted] This is the most important time for the entire populace to work for the emergence of a constitution. Everyone must try to realize what should be done to achieve that and speaking in good faith, I do not want anyone to have regrets. To solve the problem one should admit one's fault after realising one's wrongdoing, and continue to work on things that should be done. It is the duty of all citizines to ensure that the new constitution is based on the participation of all national races and the spirit of patriotism and that the constitution guarantees the emergence of a nation which is peaceful, stable, and prosperous.

We had already stated that the Defense Services would provide assistance, if necessary. However, there are those within and without the country who are jealous of and cannot bear to see the current stable situation and progress in the country. Inside the country, they are infiltrating the students to disturb the peaceful pursuit of education, carrying out instigations to create instability throughout the country, infiltrating among members of the religious order to create misunderstanding of the government, spreading party politics and propaganda and carrying out organizational work among public service personnel to undermine their work, denigrating national construction tasks being carried out by the Defense Services, and making a mountain out of a molehill in order to create problems between the government and the people.

Aside from these destructive opposition elements, there are those traitors abroad—so-called politicians—who are colluding with journalists and broadcasting stations in spreading false and unfair propaganda on the issue of drugs and neo-colonialist propaganda based on personality cults. There are also those nationals who are not Myanmar citizens who are fabricating stories about heroes of the cause for democracy and human rights and spreading reports to create understanding and enmity with a religious bloc in the world. Their work threatens the nation and can be clearly seen like an elephant in the paddy field.

It is important for the citizens to be aware of the situation in the country and their responsibility. They must be vigilant and prepared to repulse any threat to the country. Therefore, I urge you to explain the prevailing situation in the country and the historical background to the indigenous races in your areas of assignment. I urge you to nurture Myanmar spirit and carry out organizational work in order to safeguard and defend the country from internal and external dangers by cooperating with the Defense Services. I urge you also to promote participation in endeavors for emergence of the new constitution based on patriotism and nationalism. [passage omitted] [applause]

## SLORC Trying To Woo Ethnic Groups

*BK2902032592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Feb 92 p 6*

[Text] Burma's ruling military junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has been approaching various armed ethnic groups asking them to hold peace talks, end the fighting without surrendering their arms and to develop their respective areas, said a member of the democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB).

Mr Brang Seng, vice-chairman of the DAB, the umbrella organization of various groups fighting the military junta in Rangoon, said all the ethnic groups have turned down the SLORC offer for the time being.

He said SLORC has been contacting the various groups since last year.

The junta representatives have also said their could not spell out any terms for a political solution because as military men they do not have the right to negotiate, and that onlv the next government would be in a position to do so.

Brang Seng, who is also the chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization [KIO], said the SLORC had contacted the KIO through a mediator, a Christian leader of the Burma Peace Council, who said that the SLORC wanted to negotiate with only the KIO.

But in the Karen State, the Karen National Union [KNU] leader told him that the junta had sent two Christian pastors to Manerplaw who relayed the same message to them, emphasising that the military leaders wanted to talk with only the KNU and no other group.

In Mon State two Buddhist monks met with Nai Shwe Kyin, chairman of the New Mon State Party, and delivered the same message from the SLORC, Brang Seng said.

SLORC representatives have also seen Gen Aung Than Lay, chairman of the Karenni, and also told them that all the junta wanted them to do was to stop the fighting and develop their area, and that they need not surrender their arms.

As all the armed ethnic groups belong to the DAB and are also members of the National Democrat Front (NDF), we are willing to talk to SLORC under the mentioned banners and not as individual groups, said Brang Seng.

Also if peace talks and a ceasefire are to be held it should involve the whole country and not just one territory such as in the Kachin State or the Mon State, he said.

The DAB and the NDF, however, are still waiting for Rangoon to approach them on both these issues.

We have been fighting for three to four decades and the Rangoon forces know that they cannot crush us.

We know Rangoon has a big army which has announced many times that they would bring us to our knees in six months, two years, and so on.

But they have never succeeded. We are still alive today, Brang Seng said.

The civil war in Burma has gone on for too long and peace is long overdue, said Brang Seng. Our doors at the DAB and the NDF are always open to talks with SLORC, but not with individual members of our group, he added.

Brang Seng, who attended the recent DAB meeting concluded last week, also said many attempts have been made in the past to make peace with the Rangoon government, but all have failed.

When Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was Thai army in chief, we had requested him as a good friend of Gen Saw

Maung and Gen Khin Nyunt, to help bring them to the negotiating table so that we could talk peace and find a political solution to our differences.

Gen Chawalit tried, but Saw Maung refused to talk with us, Brang Seng said.

It's impossible for the two groups to meet today unless a go-between can be found to set up such a meeting. Our doors are always open for such a peace negotiation, he said.

The Kachin leader also said he had tried previously, but without any success, to hold fruitful talks with the Ne Win Government.

He said he led a group of Kachin leaders and tried to negotiate with Ne Win and his cabinet ministers for about 10 months between late 1980 and 1981.

But the talks failed because the military government demanded total surrender first and dialogue later, said Brang Seng.

## Offensive Launched Against Drug Lord Khun Sa

*BK0203010592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Mar 92 p 1*

[Text] Mae Hong Son—Burmese forces have launched an offensive against several northeastern towns held by Muang Tai Army [MTA] of drug kingpin Khun Sa in what was described as the fiercest battle in 40 years of struggle for autonomy by the Shan rebels.

News of the brutal Burmese attack on Lashio, Hsenwi, Tang-Yan and Mong Yaw and alleged atrocities committed against the Shan civilians by Burmese troops were told to the BANGKOK POST by members of the first group of some 400 refugees who trekked for one and a half months from the towns to arrive last week at a rice field, four kilometres inside Thai territory in Tambon Pang Kham of Pang Mapha District.

Another group of some 300 Shans have arrived at the border of Fang District in Chiang Mai.

Phra Tien, 39, the abbot of Wat Pang Lom in Lashio, recalled that one early morning late last year a group of Burmese troops came knocking at the gate of his temple and woke up all the monks.

The soldiers ransacked the temple and took away about 600,000 kyats he had patiently saved for the past 12 years, he said, adding that the troops later produced a small amount of gunpowder claiming that it was found in the temple.

Charging the monks of being sympathetic to the Shan rebels, he said the Burmese troops then set fire to the temple and press-ganged the monks to carry ammunition.

Phra Tien claimed that three monks were tortured and beaten to death. He said he himself was kicked by a soldier.

He claimed that several temples in Lashio were also torched and civilians, mainly male, were rounded up and press-ganged to work as porters for the military in their campaign against the MTA rebels.

Phra Tien charged the Burmese had indiscriminately shelled the town. He suspected that many civilians were killed.

The abbot said he was held by the military for a week before he managed to escape with other monks.

Joined by other civilians from Lashio and other Shan-controlled towns, they fled towards the Thai border.

Uncle Mong, 54, an English-language schoolteacher at Ban Na Nang School in Lashio, said he doesn't know the whereabouts of his 40 students or what had happened to them.

He was referring to a raid on the school by Burmese soldiers who later rounded up the students.

He said it took them one month and 18 days to trek through mountains and rugged jungle terrain to arrive in this province.

Most of the refugees were suffering from malnutrition because they had no food during their escape and had to survive on fruits, edible roots and leaves.

Food, clothing and medical help was rushed to the refugees by provincial officials.

Mong said most of the early escapees were male who were forced into slave labour to carry ammunition and marked for arrest by Burmese troops.

## Minister Leaves Rangoon To Attend Drug Meeting

*BK0103150192 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] At the invitation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs, and a Myanmar [Burma] delegation left by air at 1330 this afternoon to attend the second Myanmar-Lao coordination meeting on bilateral narcotic drug suppression activities to be held in Vientiane in March 1992.

The delegation comprises Police General San Thein, director general of People's Police Force [PPF]; Major Sein Myint Maung, General Staff officer-2 of the office of the Defense Services Commander-in-Chief; Maj. Than Aye of the Directorate of Defense Services Intelligence; Police Colonel Ngwe Soe Tun, director of narcotic division of the PPF; U Aye Myint of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs; and Daw Moe Thuza, personal officer of the foreign minister.

Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw and the delegation were seen off at Yangon [Rangoon] airport by Major General Myo Nyunt, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of Yangon military command; Brigadier General Abel, minister for planning and finance, and for trade; U Win Sein, minister for rail transportation; U Khin Maung Yin, minister for construction; responsible personnel from the Central Drug Abuse Control Board, PPF, and the ministry of foreign affairs; Mr. Kideng Thammavong, ambassador of Laos; and embassy personnel.

The first Myanmar-Lao coordination meeting on bilateral narcotic drug suppression activities was held in Yangon on 7 September 1991.

Another Myanmar delegation led by U Nyunt Maung Shein, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also accompanied the delegation to attend a Myanmar-Lao border demarcation coordination meeting, also to be held in Vientiane in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

## Students Execute 15 Spies, Defend Actions

*BK0103010492 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 92 p A8*

[By Yindee Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Pajau, Burma—In defence of its startling revelation that it had executed some Rangoon spies—which could tarnish the rebel movement's image—the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) in Kachin State contends the practice was in accordance with international law and the prosecution of those engaged in any form of spying and espionage.

The executions of 15 alleged government spies including one woman—the first of its kind by the student dissidents—came unexpectedly. Even the leaders of the anti-Rangoon Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) at the Pajau headquarters on the Sino-Burmese border, were carried out on the afternoon of Feb 12.

However, the KIO, which has been hosting about 800 Burmese fugitives—students and civilians—since their flight from urban Burma after the military staged a coup to quell the 1988 nationwide pro-democracy popular uprisings, said it could do nothing as both the students' Front and the KIO agreed not to interfere in each others' internal matters.

Foreign guests and reporters, who were visiting KIO-controlled territory during the past month, were also unaware of the executions. They were not allowed to visit the detention site the day after the executions, but five of the remaining 65 detainees charged with being government agents were brought before them.

The accused—all were handcuffed and some chained at the ankles—looked terrified when they related their biographies and accounts of their espionage to THE NATION in the presence of ABSDF leaders.

The five hostages, who included one woman, said they had confessed to working as spies and informers for the Burmese junta, officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc).

They identified themselves as Kyaw Naing Oo, 26, of Tharrawaddy in Pegu Division, who was a two-star lieutenant dispatched on the orders of the National Intelligence Bureau (NIB); Naing Win Aung, 22, of Mandalay, a sergeant controlled by Military Intelligence I; Nyi Nyi, 32, of Mandalay, a lieutenant from Military Intelligence I; and Toe Kyi, 25, of Rangoon, a sergeant sent by the NIB.

Among the 80 accused spies were three women and the former ABSDF North Burma chairmand Tun Aung Gyaw, who was executed for alleged "serious crimes."

In an interview with THE NATION, two leaders of ABSDF in Kachin State, Aung Naing and Kyaw Kyaw, said the intelligence network was uncovered last August with the arrest of the first accused spy in the Chinese bordertown of Ruili. He was captured after double agents had followed his espionage activities and enough evidence was gathered to prove his "crime".

The Front, they said, had no other alternatives on the spying issue, and to release them was not possible as the alleged agents, some of whom accumulated good knowledge of the Front's movements and personalities, could—either willingly or unwillingly—leak the information to Slorc. Many of the accused were also military personnel holding various ranks and came from different intelligence bureaus, they added.

They strongly maintained that thorough investigations, interrogations and trials were conducted with hard evidence to prove the "crimes" before judgement was passed on all the 80 arrested on spying charges.

The decision to execute 15 of the spies, they said, had derived from earlier meetings of the remaining ABSDF central committee members. The main ABSDF organization at Manerplaw camp in southern Karen State was not consulted about the death verdicts, although it had been informed of the spying allegations and arrests.

Aung Naing and Kyaw Kyaw, however, admitted that torture, particularly "beatings and telephone-wire electric shocks", were applied to force confessions.

Knowing full well the possible political backlash against the Front as a whole, the two leaders said they were aware that the move could tarnish the Front's image and reputation. To justify the alleged spying "crimes," they said they were willing to show and release hard evidence including written documents and video films of the interrogation process.

"We know we will have a bad image, but we cannot keep them for a long time. We are in a revolutionary period.

We have no way out except for this choice (executions). We have freed prisoners of war but with this case, they are real spies and not students," said Kyaw Kyaw.

The Front wanted to hand over the alleged spies to international human rights agencies as detaining them required a lot of manpower, food and medical supplies, the two leaders said. They also claimed that the London-based Amnesty International had been informed of the arrests. "They (Amnesty International) told us not to execute them, but they cannot take any responsibility," said Kyaw Kyaw.

Three forms of punishments were applied to the varying degrees of "spying crimes". Execution for the top spies, who had engaged in "serious crimes", hard labour for less serious cases, and release. The latter two categories could be permitted to rejoin the student body, as many of them were forced to spy and feared government reprisals if they returned home, according to Aung Naing and Kyaw Kyaw.

They identified "serious crimes" as the killings and beheadings of unarmed people during the 1988 pro-democracy uprisings; the failed attempt to assasinate key students, KIO and other ethnic leaders during a commemoration ceremony of the popular massacre last August; the poisoning of dissident groups' food and drinking water; and attempts to sabotage and break up the KIO and the Front's political and military activities.

The two leaders claimed that all had confessed to be government agents and informers and admitted "there was some torture during the interrogations because they lied. But most confessed without torture and also revealed the names of other accomplices."

The fate of the other 65 under detention was still dreary. "I can't say exactly if there would be any more executions," Aung Naing said. "The 65 others didn't commit serious crimes, so I don't think we have to execute any more."

During the meeting with THE NATION, the five alleged spies were allowed to speak out. Three off the prisoners interviewed said they had confessed to spying and had been "well treated and well taken care of" by the student leaders.

Speaking in perfect English, Nyi Nyi, who said he disguised himself as an English teacher, told how he had been given medical treatment for a kidney problem during his detention.

The 32-year old lieutenant, who had divorced his wife, said he was forced to work as a spy for Slorc as the junta had threatened to harass his three children at home if he refused. He said that after the 1988 mass demonstrations he had failed to convinced the Burmese Army to release him from military service.

"I was forced to do this (spying here). After 1988 I tried to resign from my military job, but they (the Army) did not allow me to. I could not resist their spying assignment because I have three young children who are now living with my mother in Mandalay," he said.

Nyi Nyi said he arrived via China in KIO territory on Aug 23 and was arrested on Oct 4. He was under orders to use his fluency in English as a teacher and try to become popular among dissident students. Also he was to contact and obey instructions from the then ABSDF chairman Tun Aung Gyaw, who was among the 15 executed for being a government spy.

"All of us were tortured, but not badly. We were afraid to confess, so we lied," he added.

Naing Aung Htwe Kyi said she was sent at the command of Maj Phone Myint of the National Intelligence Bureau who received his orders from a higher authority under the codename of Zwe. She had joined the army in 1986 and said she had to obey the Slorc; instructions as the junta had details of her background and family, and she feared reprisals if she refused.

Naing Aung Htwe Kyi said she was under orders to create discord among the students and to co-operate closely with Than Htun Soe, alias Teik Pake, another government spy who would try to obtain a leading ABSDF position. She would subsequently be promoted to a higher level within the student body and they would co-operate to help infiltrate more agents into the organization.

"Those students (the spies) would finally replace the genuine students in the organization," said Naing Aung Htwe Kyi, who arrived via China in the revolutionary zone in May 1989 and was uncovered as a spy last August.

The last captive, Toe Kyi, said he was personally dispatched on his assignment by Col Than Tun, NIB deputy director to Brig Gen Khin Nyunt, who is said to be the most powerful man in the Slorc. He claimed to be "the closest friend of the colonel's nephew" and said he had frequented his residence regularly.

He said he took "courses in intelligence" off and on between 1983 and 1986, and during his time at school, and later at the Institute of Economics in Rangoon, had acted as an informer.

Toe Kyi said he was ordered by Col Than Tun to spy and create disturbances during the 1988 popular uprisings and was later "sent to the ABSDF's 401 battalion in northern Shan State in August 1989... with the assignment to destroy the ABSDF through political means."

In 1990 he was sent to Kachin State to undertake the same tasks, he said. Since his departure from Rangoon, he said he had never been in contact with the NIB deputy director. Toe Kyi said he was arrested on Sept 9, 1991 and confessed.

## Spy Hunt Began With Aug Arrest

*BK2902031592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Feb 92 p A3*

[Text] Pajau, Burma—The Burma spying conspiracy began to unfold when the first student accused of being a government spy was arrested on Aug 6 last year in the Chinese border town of Ruili.

Acting on a tip-off, leading members of the North Burma branch of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) had placed double agents to follow him and others who came under suspicion, according to accounts given by Aung Naing, chairman of the Front in the Kachin State, and his deputy Kyaw Kyaw.

After the arrest, the student was taken back to ABSDF headquarters in Pajau for interrogation and finally confessed he had been sent by the Burmese military junta with "the duty of establishing contacts among government spies" and feeding information back to Rangoon.

Then a witch-hunt started as the accused revealed names of other government informers and agents.

"We (the student leaders) first found the evidence, including some written documents, and then discussed among ourselves what to do. We finally agreed that we first had to arrest a real person (an agent) and then the whole thing would be revealed," Kyaw Kyaw said.

The arests of top leaders, including nine of the ABSDF's North Burma 19-member central committee, took place two to three months after the first student was captured in August. "This time the chairman (Tun Aung Gyaw) was included in the list," said Kyaw Kyaw.

Tun Aung Gyaw later confessed that he had been the person who signalled the Burmese Army stationed at Nahpaw not to retreat, despite its severe food shortages and high casualties, when the joint forces of the students and the Kachin Independence Army attacked the Rangoon outpost in the last week of December 1990.

"He (Tun Aung Gyaw) confessed that he sent the message telling the Burmese Army not to withdraw because the students and the Kachin troops were running out of ammunition," said Kyaw Kyaw, adding that his "other crimes" involved efforts "to create splits and misunderstandings between the ABSDF and the KIO (Kachin Independence Organization) and the two fighting forces."

Meanwhile, an assassination plot against student, Kachin and other ethnic leaders who were to attend the third anniversary ceremony of the Aug 8 1988 massacre in Pajau, was unveiled with the arrest by Chinese police on Aug 6 of about 10 Burmese and Chinese with light arms in the Chinese border town of Yingjiang.

The arrests led to more people being captured and the revelation that Burmese military intelligence was behind the murder scheme, according to Kyaw Kyaw.

"We (the students) invited many ethnic leaders to attend the ceremony and the party... they tried to poison the curry but there were many cooks and they could not do so. We are sure that Tun Aung Gyaw and other top spies knew of that plan," said Kyaw Kyaw.

Ethnic guests attending the function included leaders of the Shan State Progress Party, the Kachin Independence Organization, the United Wa State Party and some leading members of the now-defunct Burma Communist Party.

More than half the 80 accused were students and most were Burmans while a few were Shan and Indian Burmese. Most did not know each other as they had been sent by different branches of military intelligence, the ABSDF leaders said.

About one third of themd were forced to work as government agents because they were either arrested by the Rangoon junta during the 1988 prodemocracy demonstrations or their parents and relatives were being held captive by the government.

The ABSDF said some of the spies were Burma Army officers or cadres with some holding the rank of lieutenant and having been dispatched by the national Intelligence Bureau which was headed by the much-feared Maj Gen Khin Nyunt. Khin Nyung is said to effectively be the one of the most powerful men in Burma, second only to the shadowy octogenarian Ne Win who still wields national control behind the scenes.

## Jets Bomb Headquarters of Anti-Rangoon Forces

*BK0103073692 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 92 p 6*

[Text] Manerplaw—Burmese jets bombed and strafed the headquarters of anti-Rangoon forces yesterday and Friday, informed rebel sources said yesterday.

The sources claimed three people were wounded in the Friday's raids with the involvement of four fighter jets which flew at least 20 sorties each against the headquarters of the Karen National Union, the All-Burma Students' Democratic Front and other anti-Rangoon groups yesterday after bombing suspected rebel positions around the base since Tuesday.

The rebels claimed they shot down one aircraft with Soviet-made heat seeking SAM-7 missiles on Thursday. Another aircraft was believed to have been downed earlier, said the rebels, reporting an intercepted Burmese radio message.

## Sein Win Official Surrenders in Bangkok

*BK2902103092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Excerpts] Mya Thwin, alias Mya Win, who acted as member of the expatriate group PPP [expansion not known] based on the Myanmar [Burma] border and secretary of the CRDB [Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma], Thailand, and was an education and health office staff member of the Win Win government, surrendered at the Myanmar Embassy [in Thailand] on 6 February 1992 and arrived back in Yangon [Rangoon] on 12 February.

Mya Thwin, alias Mya Win, is a son of U Tun Aung of No. 699 Baya Thingyan Street, N. 10 Ward, South Okkalapa. Mya Thwin, Alias Mya Win, was a member of the Democracy Party before he went underground and served as information officer of the party in South Okkalapa. He went to Mae Sot in the other country [Thailand] via Myawadi with U Ba Yi, chairman of the Democracy Party in South Okkalapa, during March 1989. [passage omitted]

He returned to the legal fold as he was greatly disappointed with underground organizations, which were unable to solve the difficulties he encountered as an expatriate. [passage omitted]

### More Insurgents Surrender 21-27 Jan

*BK0203144592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] People belonging to various terrorist insurgent organizations who have come to realize their wrongdoings have been giving up their armed struggle and surrendering at different Army camps with arms and ammunition. Accordingly, the following surrenders took place between 21-27 January 1992:

Southern Military Command: Private Myint Htoo from the 3d Brigade of the KNU [Karen National Union] surrendered together one M-16 automatic rifle at Mone Garrison.

Eastern Military Command: Pvts. Sai Pe Tin and Sai Aung Moe from the SUA [Shan United Army] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered with one M-16 automatic rifle and one M-22 automatic rifle at Mong Hsat Garrison.

Southeastern Military Command: Pvt. Hla Tun from the NMSP [New Mon State Party] terrorist organization gave himself up at Mergui Garrison while Pvt. Kyaw Kyaw alias Kyaw Kyaw Tun from the ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered at Myawadi Garrison.

Northern Military Command: Pvts. Than Naing, Hla Win, San Nyunt, and Win Hlaing from the ABSDF's 701st Battalion surrendered at Bhamo Garrison. Pvt. Maw Taung from the 12th Battalion of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] terrorist insurgent organization gave himself up at Thawady Garrison through the Bhamo Township Law and Order Restoration Council. Pvts. Nyunt Win, Soe Lwin, and Tun Tin, from the 254th Battalion, Pvt. Bahadur from the 2d Battalion, and Pvt. Ah Ke from the 1st Battalion, surrendered together with two BA-63 automatic rifles, two M-21 automatic rifles, and one BA-72 automatic rifle, at Mansi garrison.

A total of 16 terrorist insurgents surrendered during 21-27 January. Thus, altogether 37 terrorist insurgents surrendered during January. These people who have come back to the legal fold after realizing the truth and giving up their armed struggle were warmly received by the responsible officials of the camps concerned.

### Troops Kill 13 Burmese Moslems in Arakan

*BK0103051392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Dhaka, March 1 (AFP)—Troops fired on a group of protesters Friday in the Burmese state of Arakan, killing 13 on the spot, Radio Bangladesh said Sunday, quoting Burmese Moslem refugees.

The shooting in Aminabazar, in the state's Mongdu district and eight kilometres (five miles) from the Bangladeshi border crossing of Nila, also left several people injured, the state-run radio said.

Four of the injured were carried into Bangladesh by refugees and admitted to Rabita Hospital in Ukhia, near the coastal town of Cox's Bazar, it added.

The official BSS NEWS AGENCY said the bodies of two victims were found floating in the Naff River, which forms part of the frontier between Bangladesh and Burma.

The demonstrators had been protesting alleged atrocities by Burmese troops, it said.

Burmese Embassy officials were not immediately available for comment.

The government in Dhaka says more than 80,000 Burmese Moslems, known as Rohingyas, have fled to Bangladesh since early 1990, fearing persecution by Burmese troops.

The Burmese Embassy rejects the refugees' claims, saying its forces have been involved in anti-insurgent operations only.

Bangladesh has appealed for international aid to deal with the refugee influx, which is growing by the hundreds each day.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

## Singapore

### Minister Predicts 'New Era' of Ties With India

*BK2902060092 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Feb 92 p 28*

[By S. Tsering Bhalla]

[Text] Singapore and India are poised to enter a new era of warm, close ties, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has told visiting Indian Defence Minister Sharad Pawar.

In a statement yesterday, the Indian High Commission said that Mr. Goh felt that there was "considerable scope for investment not only from Singapore in India, but also from India in Singapore".

He also said that the forthcoming visit of Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong to India reflected Singapore's desire to improve relations in the economic, commercial and related fields.

Mr. Pawar, who arrived here on Monday to attend Asian Aerospace '92, called on Mr. Goh.

The High Commission said that the prime minister also told Mr. Pawar that relations which in the past "had been shadowed by differences" over regional issues were now poised to enter a "new era of warmth and closeness".

He urged India to look at Singapore as its "window to the world", and called for more cultural interaction.

He said that Singaporeans had strong historical links with India which should be continued and enriched.

The Indian minister also met Defence Minister Yeo Ning Hong and Foreign Affairs Minister Wong Kan Seng.

Mr. Pawar told THE STRAITS TIMES that Singapore and its ASEAN neighbours could rest assured that India's interest in the region was "purely one of friendship".

"Singapore and the other ASEAN nations need not worry about any perceived hostile Indian intentions in the region," he said.

A persistent fear expressed in the region is that India could be a potential threat to peace and stability if it attempted to play a militarily dominant role here.

Such fears were based on the expansion of the India Navy, which consists of two aircraft carriers, 26 major surface combatants, 15 submarines and, unit recently, a Soviet-built nuclear-powered submarine.

Commenting on apprehensions over the naval build-up, Mr. Pawar said: "We are only interested in protecting our own borders.

"In fact, we have even cut down our military expenditure. It is now down to only 3.5 percent of our country's Gross National Product.

He left for home yesterday evening.

## New Defense Forces Chief Appointed

*BK0103101292 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Feb 92 p 1*

[Text] Singapore's Chief of Defence Force, Lieutenant-General Winston Choo, will relinquish his appointment on June 30 to take up other responsibilities.

The move is in line with the national policy of leadership renewal, a Ministry of Defence [Mindef] statement said yesterday.

Major-General Ng Jui Ping, 44, now the Chief of Army, will be appointed Chief of Defence Force on July 1.

The Mindef statement said that after consulting the Armed Forces Council, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong recommended to president Wee Kim Wee that Lt-Gen Choo, 51, relinquish his appointment in mid-1992 in order to take up other responsibilities.

He was appointed a board member of the Central Provident Fund [CPF] on Feb 22 and will become the board's deputy chairman on July 1, with the amendment of the CPF Act. He will also be appointed chairman of the board of Directors of Chartered Industries of Singapore on July 1.

The statement said: "Lt-Gen Choo has discharged the responsibilities of Chief of Defence Force since May 1, 1974 under several titles, first as Director of General Staff Division, then Chief of The General Staff and finally Chief of Defence force.

"The Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] has been transformed beyond recognition during those 17 years.

"A key factor has been the marked improvement in the quality of SAF personnel, especially the senior officer corps. Lt-Gen Choo has fostered actively the development of young promising officers to take on heavier responsibilities."

The statement added that Mindef "would like to express its deep appreciation to Lt-Gen Choo for his outstanding contributions to the development of Singapore's defence capability".

He will attend the Advanced Management Programme at the Harvard Business School in the United States from March to May.

During his absence, Maj-Gen Ng will act as the Chief of Defence Force while holding the appointment of Chief of Army as well.

## Cambodia

### Khieu Samphan Views UN Secretary's Report

*BK0103065792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Message from "His Excellency Khieu Samphan, member of the Supreme National Council and chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency Butros Ghali, UN Secretary General;" dated 25 February—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency:

I have attentively read your report to the UN Security Council on the implementation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement on Cambodia. I would like to express to you and your colleagues, particularly His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, your special representative, profound thanks for your tireless efforts in implementing this agreement.

With the aim of contributing to make your report more in line with the spirit and the essence of the agreement, I would like to express my preliminary views on a number of points as follows.

1. Supervision of the withdrawal of all types of foreign aggressor forces from Cambodia and preventing these forces from returning to Cambodia:

Article 6, Annex 2, Chapter 1 of the Paris agreement clearly says this: Detailed information should be provided in writing to the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] two weeks before the second phase concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia. This information includes the following:

A. The total number of troops, their organization and positions.

B. List of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel of foreign forces and the places where these are stocked.

C. Withdrawal plans, including the previous pullouts and the coming withdrawal, along with the roads along which the withdrawal will be carried out across the border exiting Cambodia.

The above essence is of utmost importance because it deals with the supervision of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia and preventing these forces from returning to Cambodia. These are key issues that have to be solved first before other problems can be resolved. This is a necessary condition for implementing the agreement correctly and properly.

For this reason, your report, Chapters 57 and 58, ought to include this point. UNTAC, with sufficient power and means to supervise the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia and prevent these forces from returning to Cambodia, should receive this detailed and important information as stated in the agreement at a definite time stipulated in the agreeement.

I think it is my duty to inform Your Excellency that disguised Vietnamese forces currently continue to occupy Cambodia and carry out military activities to attack Cambodian national resistance forces.

2. Organization of Armed Forces, ammunition, and war materiel of various Cambodian parties:

Article 5, Annex 2 of the agreement says that when troops in garrisons have been demobilized in accordance with the first phase, that is at least 70 percent of the troops, all Cambodian parties along with the special representative of the UN secretary general should discuss how to manage the remaining troops in garrisons.

A. These troops should be either fully or partially demobilized. It is requested that this be done before the elections or immediately after the elections.

B. If remaining troops in garrisons cannot be demobilized before or immediately after the elections, all parties should pledge to hand over their remaining troops in garrisons to the new government resulting from the elections.

According to the above essence, I propose that your report, Chapter 55, I, also includes the naval forces of the Phnom Penh side into the forces to be demobilized.

3. The A-3 force of the Phnom Penh side:

Article 1, Paragraph 2, Annex 2 of the agreement specifies the meaning of the word force as follows:

Force includes regular troops, provincial and district forces, militiamen, and all other auxiliary forces. Everyone knows that the A-3 force of the Phnom Penh side is a part of the above force.

On this matter, Chapter 116 of your report specifies that: It has been reported that the A-3 force of the Phnom Penh side has been dismantled and that the role of this force now is that of administrative police. However, on examination, this force can be immediately reconstituted. Therefore, it is necessary to keep track of the Phnom Penh side's security force.

The good point of your report is that it clearly talks about the A-3 force; however Your Excellency did not include this A-3 force into the force to be put into cantonment, disarmed, and demobilized in accordance with Chapter 4, Annex 2 of the agreement. I propose that this be rectified in accordance with the agreement and in order to ensure respect for law and order in Cambodia.

To ensure the end of the war in Cambodia, to restore Cambodia's peace, independence, and sovereignty with territorial integrity, and to ensure that the Cambodian people's basic rights and freedom are respected, contributions of all signatories are needed along with an agreement to closely and sincerely cooperate among the SNC and UNTAC for a correct implementation of the Paris agreement.

The Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] would like to take this opportunity to again express its position of firmly standing by this agreement. The PDK is convinced that Your Excellency, a champion for the safeguard of the UN Charter, will pay attention to monitoring the implementation of the Paris agreement so that this is done correctly and properly in accordance with the mandate you have received.

Please accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] 25 February 1992

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, SNC member and chairman of the PDK

## Khieu Sampham Concerns on Peace Accord Noted

*BK2902131992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Station commentary: "His Excellency Khieu Samphan told UN Secretary General His Excellency Butrus Butrus Ghali about the situation concerning implementation of the Paris accord and asked for an early dispatch of forces of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia to Cambodia"]

[Text] In his letter dated 17 February 1992 to UN Secretary General His Excellency [H.E.] Butrus Butrus Ghali, H.E. Khieu Samphan, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, has presented the following six essential points to the UN secretary general:

1. Despite attention paid by the international community and Cambodian national opinion to implementation of the Paris accord, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] has not yet come and verified the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia. And it is not yet known when UNTAC will arrive;

2. The Paris 23 October 1991 accord explicitly stipulates that the SNC chaired by Prince Norodom Sihanouk is the unique source of authority in Cambodia. However, at present the danger is increasing that the SNC has been pushed into a state in which it appears only to be legitimizing and covering up the continued Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia;

3. The delayed dispatch of UNTAC to Cambodia has allowed the Vietnamese to have a free hand to intensify military activities against the Cambodian national resistance in the current 14th dry season in violation of the Paris 23 October 1991 accord;

4. UNTAC's delay in disarming the four Cambodian parties has also allowed the Vietnamese aggressor forces to use their forces to cover themselves and launch offensives against the Cambodian national resistance forces at will;

5. Along with this, a huge amount of assistance has flowed in as humanitarian, economic, social, and cultural aid, and so on. The aid has fallen into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressor forces that are continuing to control Cambodia. The Vietnamese invaders have used the aid to buy food, fuel, and other supplies for their troops to continue attacking the Cambodian national resistance forces; and

6. There are forces that have pushed for hasty meetings of the SNC, the SNC secretariat, and the Mixed Military Working Group. These meetings have been held under circumstances in which UNTAC has not yet come to Cambodia. There are forces that have successively pressed for estabishment of new legislation, introduction of new interpretations, and setting up a new organizational structure for the Paris accords. So this kind of approach—with new legislation, new interpretations, and a new organizational structure—will finally lead to a new agreement that is totally different from the accord solemnly signed by all in Paris on 23 October 1991. The aforementioned essential points do not need further comment.

The essence was raised by H.E. Khieu Samphan on behalf of the Cambodian nation and people victimized by the occupation of the Vietnamese aggressors, who continue to invade and occupy Cambodia. Any carelessness or indifference to any cheating by sidestepping implementation of the accord will endanger the survival of the entire Cambodian nation, people, and race, as was the case with Kampuchea Kraom.

The enemies desire to turn the Paris accord—which has been made possible by the over 13-year struggle against the aggressors—into a worthless piece of paper. They have energetically tried to destroy the accord in accordance with their strategic interests for the purpose of transforming Cambodia into a country with a situation identical to that in Afghanistan, Laos, and Lebanon. The significance of the situation in those countries is already very clear for the Cambodian nation and people. As such, the Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces will in no way become reckless, allowing the enemies to manipulatively turn black into white and wrong into right; perform tricks at will; and sell the Cambodian nation and people the way a snake swallows a frog.

In case the Vietnamese aggressors further their aggression and occupation of Cambodia in the most cruel, barbarous manner with no fear for the accord, the Cambodian nation and people have the absolute and exclusive right to attack the Vietnamese aggressor forces to defend themselves and the survival of their nation, people, and race.

## Sihanouk 27 Feb Visit To Pailin Reported

### Stresses Importance of Peace

*BK2902031992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] On 27 February, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and his wife, visited Pailin town in the liberated zone of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK]. His Excellency [H.E.] Ataul Karim, head of the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC]; diplomats representing the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]; representative of Indonesia, cochairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia; and representatives of other friendly countries accredited to the SNC, accompanied the prince and his wife on the visit.

At 1000 [0300 GMT] sharp, the prince head of state and SNC chairman, and his wife, arrived at the airfield in Pailin town. H.E. Khieu Samphan, chairman of the PDK and SNC member; H.E. Son Sen, vice chairman of the PDK and SNC member; and many other leading cadres, welcomed the prince and wife at the airfield. Thousands of people in Pailin and representatives of the clergy and combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Pailin, warmly welcomed the prince head of state and SNC chairman, and his wife, holding up and waving welcome slogans, the SNC banner, and the prince's portrait, with most moving happiness.

H.E. Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the people in Pailin and the PDK, made a speech warmly welcoming the prince and his wife. From the podium, the prince head of state and SNC chairman made an important speech, which was applauded many times by the people in Pailin.

The prince praised the people in Pailin who are healthy and making efforts and sacrfices to persistently struggle for independence, peace, and territorial integrity of the Cambodian motherland. The prince stressed that peace is very precious; however, peace without independence is meaningless. He says: You have energy, good health, and solidarity; this is a firm basis for defending and building the country with independence and territorial integrity.

The prince head of state and SNC chairman specified that the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia should be absolutely and 100 percent fully implemented. The prince stressed that we have to unite, be reconciled, and not discriminate against one another based on parties and ideologies. We should unite and not split in order to cooperate to defend an independent Cambodia and build and develop the country with territorial integrity and within a multiparty democratic regime.

Afterward, the prince head of state and SNC chairman visited the office of the UNAMIC headquarters in Pailin. After the luncheon hosted in honor of the prince and his wife by H.E. Khieu Samphan, the prince head of state and SNC chairman, held a news conference in front of representatives of many foreign newspapers.

### Meets Elderly People

*BK0103014792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] On 28 February, His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and his wife, visited people in Pailin again.

Upon arriving at the Pailin airfield at 1000 [0300 GMT], the prince head of state and SNC chairman, and his wife, were cordially and warmly greeted by His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the PDK and SNC member; and H.E. Son Sen, vice chairman of the PDK and SNC member; and many other leading cadres in charge in Pailin. Thousands of people in Pailin, holding SNC banners and portraits of the prince head of state and SNC chairman, thickly lined the road from the airfield to Vat Ratanak Saophoan monastery to greet and express their feelings toward the prince and his wife. When the prince arrived at the monastery, monks chanted blessings for the prince and his wife.

Afterward, the prince granted an audience to elderly people who were waiting to greet him inside the temple hall. The elderly people expressed their feelings toward the prince and his wife and movingly conveyed their blessings.

At noon, H.E. Khieu Samphan hosted a luncheon in honor of the prince head of state and SNC chairman, and his wife. The prince and his wife left Pailin at 1315 in the afternoon. Our people will not forget the souvenir and moving and increasingly affectionate sentiments of the prince and his wife following the prince's recent visit.

## Sihanouk Visits FUNCINPEC Headquarters 29 Feb

*BK0203060892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0425 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 2—Prince Norodom Sihanouk paid a visit to FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] headquarters Saturday [29 February] in Northwest Cambodia just as the group changed its manifesto from a guerrilla front to a political party.

FUNCINPEC's three-day world congress transformed the group "from a front into a political party."

FUNCINPEC formally elected Prince Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, as its president, and pledged to hand over power to Prince Sihanouk, if it wins the elections.

But Prince Sihanouk objected.

"Don't hand over power to me," he told about 2,000 of his supporters gathered for his unification tour. "If I were 50 years old I would accept, but I am old now."

Prince Sihanouk gave up his chairmanship of FUNCINPEC in favor of his son in order to become the neutral head of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the body set up by United Nations to represent the country's sovereignty until elections for a new government can be held.

The SNC groups all four previously warring factions.

FUNCINPEC opted to keep its name FUNCINPEC rather than change it to the Sihanoukist party, as Prince Ranariddh had wanted.

"Some people are concerned the name of the party was not changed to the Sihanoukist party," the elder prince said.

"But I am the one who created FUNCINPEC so you shouldn't worry about it."

The prince in his speech called for national reconciliation, urging the winners and losers of the elections "not to take revenge" and to make national reconciliation a priority.

He also used the occasion to slam the KPNLF [Khmer People's National Liberation Front].

"Who knows who the KPNLF are anyway? Nobody knows what that name means," Prince Sihanouk said.

## Son Sann Interviewed on Peace Process

*BK2902101592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Interview with His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and member of the Supreme National Council, by VOK station correspondent (Kua Lengleoun) in Phnom Penh on 20 February—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am (Kua Lengleoun), a correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer [VOK]. My respects to Your Excellency [H.E.] Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC].

I would like to ask Your Excellency the following question: The war with the Vietnamese aggressors had been going on in Cambodia for more than a decade when all sides signed an agreement on 23 October 1991 to end the dispute, the vengeance, and particularly the suffering of the people throughout the country. However, some parties, using their power and influence, have continued to commit vengeful acts against each other, thus causing more misery to the people. Could you please comment on how to quickly end all these problems in the lofty interests of the Cambodian people?

[Son Sann] As I have declared once or twice before, the four Cambodian parties, after meeting with each other for several years, signed an agreement in Paris on 23 October last year, 1991, accepting the agreement on settlement of the Cambodian problem worked out by the big five powers. I also accepted this agreement. Accepting the agreement of the big five powers means that we want our Cambodia to enjoy peace, a long-lasting peace and not just a short-lived one. Therefore, we agreed to observe the cease-fire and wait for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to come and help us in supervising the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. These Vietnamese forces include both combatants and legal immigrants.

Now, UNTAC and the Supreme National Council [SNC] have agreed to be in charge of this matter. First, UNTAC will supervise the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia; second, all Cambodian compatriots must stop fighting and lay down their weapons, and UNTAC is duty-bound to maintain peace in Cambodia—that is, to prevent any Cambodian factions from using force to seize power; and third, UNTAC is to cooperate with the SNC in arranging the general elections for our Cambodian people to express their opinions and decide Cambodia's destiny by themselves.

This solution has already been agreed upon by the four Cambodian factions. For this reason, (?I think that) the previous stage when we were in conflict—because the resistance side wanted to liberate our Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors occupying Cambodia—ended the day we signed the agreement in Paris, that is, on 23 October 1991. Now that the four factions have reached an agreement, they should join hands to move toward a new stage of national reconciliation. If national reconciliation is reached, there will be lasting peace in our country. If we cannot reach national reconciliation, peace will be elusive and there will be more (?fighting).

Therefore, enabling our Cambodia to have genuine peace and our people to enjoy security, happiness, and a better life through the assistance to be given us by various big countries in rebuilding our economy is our main goal. Since this is the common goal of the four factions, we should join hands and cooperate in order to implement the plan, the solution of the big five countries. If we can do this, there will be no more problems. But, as mentioned in your question, why do our people continue to suffer, why are they facing more difficulties? It is because some individuals have used force. I remember the day when the demonstrations took place in Phnom Penh in which some people and students were killed or wounded.

I remember that day very well because I was there with His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who then issued a message calling on UNTAC to come quickly. We, the people, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and all of us want UNTAC to come quickly to ensure peace and security for all our compatriots. In his message the prince, first of all, asked UNTAC to come quickly; second, he asked those in power not to use force and called on those in power and the demonstrators to meet, talk, and clear up their misunderstandings with each other. But they should avoid the use of force. At that time I heard that the prince's appeal was not made public. I also regretted this.

We should not use force. This is because the people, either those in authority or the students, are all Cambodians. They are educated and can understand reason. As Buddhists we should follow Lord Buddha's teaching. That is the correct way. But some compatriots say no; such acts must be suppressed, must be settled with the use of force. The use of force cannot resolve any problems. Using force is an unjust act which will only enrage the victims and invoke their vengeance.

Either the victims, those who were wounded, or the relatives of those who were killed will be angry and want to take revenge. Those who like to use force think that no one knows. Even when we human beings do not know, God knows. Therefore, we should use justice and act justly. If we do good deeds according to Buddhism, we will get heavenly blessings. But, if we do evil deeds, we will go to the realm of woe.

Therefore, I would like to say to all compatriots that since all of us—either those who have power, those who have no power, or the protestors—are fellow Cambodians and all want peace and happiness, we should not do anything that will only provoke vengeance. It is better for us to meet and talk to clear up our misunderstandings. We should avoid doing harm, avoid using force against others. My other understanding is that the use of force will bring bad consequences to the doers. Sometimes the bad effect of the evil deed may not befall the doers, but will go to their families or children instead.

Therefore, I would like to ask all our fellow Cambodians to try to understand each other and not perform unjust deeds. Although you have the power to, please do not use force. Do not perform unjust deeds, because sometimes unjust deeds may cast a bad spell on your families or children instead. You cannot avoid such consequences.

Therefore, I think that if all of us, Cambodians, think of the fate of our country, want our country to enjoy peace, want the big and rich countries to help us, we should be reconciled and join hands so those countries see that we can unite. If we are united, those who want to help will certainly come to assist us.

Just think about it. There are presently many problems throughout our entire continent. The Soviets currently need aid worth billions of dollars from the free world. There are also troubles in Yugoslavia and [words indistinct] the UN international forces are to be sent to Yugoslavia. We also want UN forces in our country. Because we have been indecisive, they are sending these forces to Yugoslavia instead. [words indistinct] Latin American countries also need aid. Because we have not been reconciled, have not adjusted ourselves to one other, those countries which want to help us will certainly turn to help other countries instead. They have assisted the Soviet Union [words indistinct] Yugoslavia. When we are united and ask them for help, they will certainly give us help because they feel pity for the Cambodian people. But by then, their aid for us will certainly be less because they will already have spent it on other countries. If so, all of us will be to blame. All our compatriots and I myself will also be to blame.

Therefore, I would like to call on all compatriots to think of the fate of our country and our people who have suffered for so many years. You should do everything possible to enable the rich countries, which want to help us, to quickly come to help us rebuild our country. The sooner they come, the better for all of us. Therefore, I would like to make this appeal once again.

[Correspondent] Cambodia is a country full of peasants. It has been observed that Cambodian peasants have been making efforts to produce crops for sale to sustain themselves and their families. However, the products are sold at cheap prices, in contrast with imported products which fetch a high price. Furthermore, I have learned that peasants do not have the right to sell their products to other traders who offer a higher price than the state. As a specialist in liberal economy, what are your views on this?

[Son Sann] Once again I would like to make an appeal. All four Cambodian parties have now declared that they will respect freedom. I have heard that one party, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, has for many years declared that it prefers families, religion, and a Western-style economy. Only declaring and not implementing these things will not win people over. The Phnom Penh authorities have also said they have now adopted a Western-style economy. What does this mean? There should be freedom in growing and selling crops. From what you have said, the state has promised peasants to buy what the latter produce at an agreed price. However, the promise has not been kept and the products have not been bought at the agreed price but at a cheaper one. And the peasants cannot sell to others. This is not Western-style economy, which allows freedom to sellers to sell their goods at prices agreed in the free market.

For example, in the liberated zone of our KPNLF in Thmar Puok, Banteay Chhma this year, thanks to the angels the peasants had a good harvest and could sell their products at the market price. Thus, we let buyers come freely. So the price has continued to rise, and has even doubled. This has made peasants in our liberated zone very happy. They can sell at a high price beyond their expectations. Why? Because we have adopted a free market economy and thus made progress. If we were to adopt this system in Cambodia nationwide, it would benefit the whole country.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform compatriots, those in the liberated zones who are listening, and plead with them not to be tempted by the high prices and sell all their paddy and rice. We have to think about our families' interests.

I have personal experiences. One year our compatriots sold all their products. When the planting season arrived, we did not have any left. It was difficult to find paddy and rice, and if we did, the price was too high. Thus, I ask compatriots who are happy with the prices not to sell all. Sufficient amounts should be left to feed the family until the next harvest. Please think this way and take circumstances into account. If we implement a free market economy, we should not forget social justice. If we have both, a free market economy and social justice, we will be happy forever.

[Correspondent] Finally, does Your Excellency the Chairman have anything to convey to the clergy and compatriots?

[Son Sann] Greetings to the revered clergy and beloved compatriots. I have been saying to our clergy and compatriots that at present we should have mutual understanding and cooperate to achieve national reconciliation, for this will lead to happiness. I would like to inform the compatriots that I have met those in power in Phnom Penh who have told me that they, who are inside the country, have also defended Cambodia's interests and soul. To be frank, I acknowledge that this is so in the case of a number of compatriots in Phnom Penh and Cambodia. After I said that I acknowledged this, these people told me that the resistance has also been very useful over the years, saying that because of the resistance, Vietnam agreed to sign in Paris the five major powers' peace plan and promised to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia. Without the resistance, Vietnam would not have signed such an agreement.

Thus, in my view a large number of compatriots in the country and in the resistance share similar ideas—namely, liberating our country from the Vietnamese aggressors and getting rid of Vietnam's presence in Cambodia because Cambodia's land and resources should be managed by Cambodians. The Vietnamese have their own country, economy, and products. Furthermore, mutual understanding among compatriots is a very good thing. I think this way we can join hands and be reconciled.

I would like to reiterate this once again because all of us are Cambodians who love the Cambodian nation and Cambodia and defend Cambodia's interests—be they on the Phnom Penh side or that of the resistance. If we have mutual understanding, we can cooperate and unite. And this would be a good thing, a factor providing hope for genuine and lasting peace in our Cambodia. All the major and wealthy countries will have confidence in our unity and give us assistance in rebuilding our country. We will then have peace, aid for national reconstruction, happiness, and prosperity. This is my hope.

I ask the clergy and compatriots to pray that we achieve our aspired goal. Thank you and goodbye for now.

[Correspondent] As VOK correspondent, I would like to thank Your Excellency Chairman for granting me this interview to be disseminated to the clergy and compatriots so they can understand the issues of economic and national reconciliation. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and all your colleagues longevity in leading the Cambodian economy for the benefit of all Cambodians. Thank you.

## Hun Sen Inspects Construction of Refugee Centers

*BK0203104592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 February, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and his wife, inspected the construction of Tuol Mkak camp (?and) O Ta Ki camp, centers for receiving repatriated compatriots from the various camps along the Cambodian-Thai border.

Accompanying H.E. Chairman of the Council of Ministers were H.E. Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers; Ung Sami, member of the CPP Central Committee, chairman of the provincial party committee, and chairman of the Battambang provincial people's committee; deputy ministers and deputy directors-general of various ministries and services of the State of Cambodia; and many leading Battambang provincial officials.

According to (Tes Heang), vice chairman of the provincial people's committee and chairman of the provincial committee in charge of repatriation, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Britain's Christian Food For The Hungry have assisted in the construction of the Tuol Mkak camp. By 26 February, 60 percent of the camp was built. When it is finished in April, it will accommodate 3,000 repatriated persons.

On the construction of O Ta Ki camp, (Tes Heang) said with the assistance of Britain's Christian Food For The Hungry, 90 percent of the construction has been achieved. It will be completed in early March and be able to accommodate 1,000 repatriated persons who will be allowed to stay for a week only.

## 'Gradual Annexation' by SRV Forces Claimed

### North Phnom Penh Occupied

*BK0103052192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] According to reports from Ponhea Loe District [Kandal Province], a lot of Vietnamese aggressor forces and Vietnamese residents—who play the role of a semi-armed force along with Vietnamese wearing civilian clothes—are living on land and on water along the Tonle Sap River banks from Prek Kdam to Prek Phneou, and down to Phnom Penh.

Our people in Ponhea Loe District say that the population living along the Tonle Sap River, from Prek Kdam and Prek Phneou down to Phnom Penh, is 100 percent Vietnamese. The reports also say that the dry season rice land along the eastern bank of the Tonle Sap River—such as at (Prek Dang Koum), Prek Dang Prak, and Kompong Oh—and a large area of rice land on the eastern bank—such as behind (Peam Chitha) and Prek Taten—have been plundered and appropriated by the Vietnamese aggressors. This is the gradual annexation of Cambodian territory by the Vietnamese aggressors. [passage omitted]

### Disguised as Civilians

*BK0103052892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Excerpt] Reliable sources among the people and those coming in and out of Phnom Penh say that 95 percent of the population in the Russei Kev area in Phnom Penh are Vietnamese aggressor forces, including Vietnamese residents playing the role of semi-armed forces, Vietnamese agents, and Vietnamese disguised as civilians. All these Vietnamese are armed with with handguns, automatic weapons, and even B-40 [rocket launchers].

These Vietnamese aggressors frequently intervene, attack the resistance forces, or rob people in Ponhea Loe and Udong Districts [Kandal Province] and on the eastern bank [of the Tonle Sap River] at Muk Kampul and Lvea Em. This is the gradual annexation by the Vietnamese aggressors of Cambodian territory in eastern Cambodia, such as in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, and Takeo Provinces. Many Vietnamese live both on land and on water; some forces are 100 percent Vietnamese. However, Phnom Penh is the place where the Vietnamese congregate. [passage omitted]

### Further on PDK Denial of Helicopter Shooting

*BK0203051992 Beijing Radio Beijing in Cambodian 1030 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] On 29 February, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] in the Supreme National Council [SNC]'s Secretariat publicized a statement rejecting reports that the PDK side shot at a helicopter of the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC].

The statement said: the PDK wishes to inform national and international circles that the PDK party has nothing to do with the shooting of a UNAMIC helicopter. The PDK party has fought all along for national liberation and survival and joined in the struggle to reach the Paris agreement. The PDK party has made efforts for the UN peacekeeping force to deploy in Cambodia.

The reports said that at 1255 on 26 February, Australian Lieutenant Colonel Russell Stuart, who is the first military officer of the UNAMIC in Cambodia's Kompong Thom Province, was shot and wounded in his right leg and left arm while he was flown by helicopter over Kompong Thom zone. The four Cambodian factions agreed to conduct an investigation on this matter.

## Laos

### Communique Issued on Siphandon Visit to Burma

*CM0203163592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Feb 92*

["Joint communique issued on the occasion of the official friendly visit of His Excellency Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to the Union of Myanmar (Burma)"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, February 28 (KPL)—1. At the invitation of His Excellency [H.E.] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official friendly visit to the Union of Myanmar from 24-27 February 1992.

2. H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon was accompanied by H.E. Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; H.E. Phao Bounnaphon, minister of foreign trade and economic relations; H.E. Mr. Somsavat Lengsavat, minister attached to the Council of Ministers; H.E. Mr. Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister; H.E. Sian Saphangthong, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry; and high-ranking officials of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

3. H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his delegation received a warm and cordial welcome from the Government and people of Myanmar.

4. H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and party visited some historical places and economic bases in the capital and the surrounding areas of Yangon [Rangoon], and the cities of Mandalay and Bagan and were very well received wherever they went by the local authorities and population.

5. The Lao officials expressed appreciation for the opportunity provided during the visit to observe closely the development projects now under way in the Union of Myanmar.

6. During the visit, his excellency the prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic called on the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and exchanged views on bilateral matters,

regional matters, and international developments. Present at the call on the Lao side were Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Phao Bounnaphon, minister of foreign trade and economic relations; Mr. Somsavat Lengsavat, minister attached to the Council of Ministers; Mr. Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign minister; Mr. Sian Saphangthong, vice minister of agriculture and forestry; and on the Myanmar side were General Than Shwe, vice chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary 1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Major General Tin U, secretary 2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; and U Ohn Gyaw, minister for foreign affairs. The meeting was held in a most cordial manner and complementary concensus was reached for mutual benefit based on the shared responsibility of neighboring states.

7. During the course of the visit, Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary 1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, paid a courtesy call on H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and exchanged views further enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

8. Foreign ministerial level talks also took place between the respective foreign ministers accompanied by responsible officials from both sides. The two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction that the traditional friendship between the two countries had been further enhanced during the past three years, culminating in the successful implementation of the boundary demarcation of the Mekong River. They also expressed their ardent hope to fulfill the obligation of taking measures against the menace of drug abuse on both sides of the countries leading toward tripartite arrangements with the United Nations Drug Control Program. Both foreign ministers envisaged the move towards a comprehensive cooperation with other neighboring countries in combatting the multifaceted problems of narcotics.

9. The two sides expressed concerns on the fast and complex changing situation of the world which created numerous new contradictions, imbalance in international relations generated more interference in the internal affairs of countries, thus constituting a flagrant violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of the United Nations Charter and international law.

10. The two sides were gratified to note the new positive development of the relations between countries in Southeast Asia and expressed their willingness to contribute to the creation of a peaceful and prosperous Southeast Asia.

11. Both the Union of Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are agricultural countries. High-level discussions were also held in order to promote the existing technical cooperation in the field of agriculture. The Myanmar side briefed the visiting officials of the priority placed in the border areas and national races development project which could alleviate the existing living standard of the national races, particularly across the border from Laos, Thailand, and the People's Republic of China. The Lao side highly appreciated the information provided by the responsible Myanmar officials in regard to agriculture, forestry, and means of communications to promote border trade in agricultural commodities.

12. The two sides were of the view that cooperation should be promoted in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural, health, sports, and tourism areas between the two countries.

13. The two prime ministers were gratified to note that the official friendly visit of H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his party to the Union of Myanmar was very successful and marked an important step in the development of cooperative relations, good understanding, and confidence between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

14. H.E. Army General Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, expressed his sincere thanks to H.E. Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and prime minister of the Union of Myanmar, as well as to the government and people of Myanmar for the most cordial welcome and hospitality extended to him and his party.

15. The prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic extended a most cordial invitation to the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and prime minister of the Union of Myanmar to visit the Lao People's Democratic Republic at a mutually convenient time and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Rangoon, 27 February 1992

## Fifth Meeting on Border Issue Held With Burma

*BK0203105292 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Vientiane, March 2 (KPL)—The technical border committees of Laos and Myanmar [Burma] begin their 5th meeting in Vientiane today.

At the meeting, the sides are to discuss different matters related to their further operation for the coming period in the common border survey and demarcation.

A delegation of the Myanmar-Laos Technical Border Committee led by its head U Nyunt Maung Shein, who is also director of the Myanmar Foreign Ministry's Department of Border Affairs, arrived here today morning [as received] to attend the 5th meeting.

The head of the Lao side to the meeting is Mr. Ouan Phommachak, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's

Department 2, who is also head of the Laos-Myanmar Technical Border Committee.

Laos and Myanmar share a 260-km-long common border. Based on their good neighborly relations, the two countries have cooperated since some recent years in conducting the survey and demarcation of their common border line. The first phase of the work on a 100-km common border stretch was completed recently. Now the sides are making preparations for the second phase work. Once the work is completed, the border treaty between the two countries will be signed.

### Assembly Chairman Addresses Cadres in Houa Phan

*BK0103023692 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], recently addressed leading cadres of Houa Phan Province in an enlarged meeting of the party and administrative committees of the province.

In his address, Nouhak Phoumsavan noted the correct implementation of the leadership work on the basis of the fourth resolution of the fifth party Central Committee. He explained how to appropriately implement the work in accordance with the practical conditions of localities in the period of restructuring in our country in order to develop, to an ever higher level, the local economy. The SPA chairman also discussed the significance of the Constitution and various laws of our country, the Constitution and laws which, he said, have served as the core for the implementation of the leadership and local development work. He also noted and explained the seventh resolution of the nationwide conference on organizational work to the cadres to enable them to clearly understand and apply it, ever more effectively, to their leadership work.

### Sisavat Keobounphan Visits Saravane Province

*BK2802122692 Vientiane KPL in English 1013 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Vientiane, February 28 (KPL)—Mr. Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry, has recently visited Saravane, Khong Sedone, and Vapi Districts, the southern province of Saravane.

During the visit the minister showed interest in the cultivation and animal raising in the localities, in particular in Khong Sedon. He suggested more efforts be put in the dry season crop. The minister also visited the native chicken farm in Khong Sedon, the dry season rice crops per year [as received].

## Philippines

### Visiting SRV Officials Discuss Spratly Islands

*HK2802125592 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 1100 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[By Rey Arquiza and Restie De Quiros; italicized passage in English]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam suggested to ASEAN countries who have staked claims on the Spratly Islands to have self-restraint to avoid any dispute over the islands.

In a news conference at the Manila Hotel, Cam said that claims on the Spratly Islands must be settled in a peaceful manner to avoid any conflict. He said: *If all parties agree, by the same goodwill, a solution can be found to resolve the dispute in the Spratlys.*

However, Cam said that both President Corazon Aquino and Premier Vo Van Kiet did not discuss the issue of the islands in light of the fact that Vietnam and the Philippines are not the only countries who have staked claims on the islands. China, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam are also bidding for the Spratlys.

The Vietnamese foreign minister admitted that he and Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus did discuss the Spratlys, and that both of them agreed that the issue should be resolved in a peaceful manner.

Nguyen Manh Cam added that his government's sincerity should not be doubted because it only aims to normalize its relations with the members of the ASEAN.

Meanwhile, Senate President Neptali Gonzales lauded the efforts of Vietnamese Premier Vo Van Kiet to resolve the Spratly Islands issue, especially with regards to the Kalayaan Group. Gonzales made this statement upon the prime minister's visit to the Senate, where he talked with Congress' two leaders for 35 minutes. According to Gonzales, Kiet's visit reduces the tension among the countries who have staked claims on the Spratly Islands, namely Vietnam, China, and Malaysia.

### Mitra on One-China Policy, Ties With Taiwan

*HK0203021892 Beijing Radio Beijing in Tagalog 1130 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Ramon Mitra, speaker of the Philippine lower house and presidential candidate, said yesterday that his country abides by the one-China policy. He said this is a good policy widely accepted by Filipinos. As for Philippine relations with Taiwan, Mitra said that, like other countries, the Philippines will continue having economic relations with Taiwan.

## Magsaysay Announced as Santiago's Running Mate

*HK0203101592 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Ramon Magsaysay Jr., the son of former President Ramon Magsaysay, has formally filed his candidacy as Miriam Defensor-Santiago's running mate in the coming 11 May polls.

Magsaysay decided to become Defensor's running mate after consulting with his relatives, among them was his cousin Vic Magsaysay, the running mate of former First Lady Imelda Marcos.

[Begin Magsaysay recording in progress, in English] ...are very close friends. When he decided to join Imelda months ago, I had no inkling that there will be a [word indistinct] to join Miriam. But I made it a point to talk to my cousins, the brothers and to Mrs. Rosin Magsaysay, the wife. So, I think Vic knows. And when he comes home to Manila from Mindanao; the two of us will see each other and we will thresh things out. [end recording]

## Aquino Orders Probe of Alleged Arms Sale

*HK2902035392 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has ordered Defense Secretary Renato de Villa to throughly investigate the alleged selling of military guns to communist rebels by some soldiers, and impose appropriate punishment on those found guilty. Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon said the president is waiting for De Villa's report and recommendation. In an interview in Cebu, De Villa said there are corrupt soldiers who are selling military equipment, including guns, to communist rebels in Mindanao. In view of this, De Villa has assured the president that his department is acting on the matter in order to stop this irregularity and impose necessary action on those involved. According to a report, the New People's Army rebels in Mindanao have bought military hardware and guns worth 8 million pesos from the soldiers.

### Calls Cabinet Security Meeting

*HK2902024092 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Malacanang has called for a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security and Political Affairs. This is because of the palace's concern over the report that some corrupt government soldiers have been selling military hardware worth millions of pesos to communist rebels. The meeting, which is set for Wednesday [4 March], will also tackle the return of the remains of late President Marcos.

Meanwhile, President Aquino strongly condemned the New People's Army [NPA] guerrillas who ambushed over 50 people this month. The military, on the other hand, has formed a council which will investigate the sale of guns and ammunition to the NPA by some gun runners of the 4th Infantry Division based in Cagayan de Oro City. It was learned that a battalion supply sergeant has already been arrested for selling guns and ammunition to the rebels, through civilian middle men.

In related news, Senator Heherson Alvarez has appealed to the communist rebels to stop the series of killings in Mindanao. He said the rebels should, instead, participate in a legal battle in order to attain their desire for a genuine reform. In a press statement, Alvarez said the reforms, which the communist rebels are working for, can be attained through legal and electoral politics. He said that the local communist guerrillas should realize that their desire for reforms can be attained through the ballot, just as has happened around the world, from Eastern Europe to Vietnam. Senator Alvarez issued the appeal to the communist rebels following the last NPA offensive which killed 39 soldiers and 10 forest guards. He stressed that, should the NPA rebels pursue these killings, this will prove that the revolutionary movement's members, who have become popular during the Marcos' regime, are now just a bunch of bandits.

## Mayor Ambushed for Not Paying Rebel Campaign Fee

*HK0103082392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] Legazpi, Philippines, March 1 (AFP)—The mayor of a nearby eastern town survived a communist guerrilla ambush which left her police bodyguard dead after she refused to pay the guerrillas for the right to campaign in the area, police said Sunday.

Malinao Mayor Miseracordia Clavecilla and her party were attacked by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas while on their way home from a visit to a mountain village on Saturday, Senior Inspector Manuel Bautista told reporters here.

Prior to the ambush, the mayor, a member of the opposition Nationalist People's Coalition Party of presidential candidate Eduardo Cojuangco, was approached by the NPA which had demanded a "campaign fee," but she refused to pay, Bautista said.

The campaign for the presidential and senatorial positions in the May 11 elections started on February 8, but campaigning for the House of Representatives and local elective posts formally starts on March 24.

The NPA is the armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, waging a 22-year-old guerrilla campaign.

Philippine military officials say the NPA is cashing in on the elections by demanding under threat of harm up to 100,000 pesos (3,700 dollars) from every candidate for the right to campaign in NPA-influenced areas.

### NPA Ambush; Bodyguard Killed

*HK0203024492 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2300 GMT 1 Mar 92*

[Text] The mayor of Malinao, Albay, and some of her bodyguards were ambushed after she refused to pay so-called 'progressive taxes' to New People's Army [NPA] rebels. The mayor, Misericordia Clavecilla, escaped death; but her bodyguard, SPO-2 [Special Police Officer] Salvador Bolinas of the 255th Mobile Philippine National Police Company, was killed.

Authorities said the NPA was asking Mayor Clavecilla for funds so she could campaign in the areas which they control, but she refused. As she was leaving a barangay to go home to Barangay Pulangui, her car was attacked and her bodyguard was killed.

### Military Arrest Top Communist Party Leader

*HK0203085692 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 02 Mar 92*

[By Rene Santa Cruz, DZXL Unit 15]

[Excerpt] The combined forces of the Philippine Army [PA] and Capital Command Northern Sector operatives yesterday arrested the No. 3 man in the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA]. According to Major General Arturo Enrile, PA commanding general, the arrested CPP-NPA leader is Ricardo Capili Reyes who is a member of the CPP Central Committee and also the Executive Committee, the highest CPP organ. Reyes was arrested in Katipunan Avenue, Quezon City, around 1230 yesterday.

Confiscated from Reyes were bundles of subversive documents, a .22 caliber Derringer Magnum pistol with five rounds of ammunition. Reyes carries a P1 million [Philippine pesos] reward on his head. According to a report released by the PA leadership, Reyes did not show any resistance when he was apprehended by the authorities. The arrest of Reyes is believed to have created a leadership vacuum in the CPP Central and Executive Committees on which he served. Reyes also served as the party secretary general. It is recalled that Jose Maria Sison, CPP chairman, is still out of the country while the No. 2 man, Billy Tiamzon, is believed to be involved in country operations after being fiercely hunted by government operatives around Metro Manila last year. Reyes is among 16 high-ranking CPP-NPA personalities arrested since the Armed Forces of the Philippines launched its campaign against leftist groups. [passage omitted]

## Thailand

### Jewelers Not Likely Affected by U.S. GSP Cut

*BK2802010992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Feb 92 p 26*

[Text] Thailand's jewellery industry is unlikely to be affected by a cut in the United States' Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) because its competitiveness in the US gems and jewellery market is still very high.

Thai Gem and Jewellery Traders' Association board of directors member Prida Tiasuwan said exporters had prepared well for the expectation that Thai-made gem and jewellery products might be removed from US duty-free privileges in the next three years.

The US Government is expected to cancel GSP privileges for most gem and jewellery products from Thailand, as the Thai-made precious products had dominated more than 50 percent of the US market.

According to a report by the Commerce Ministry's Foreign Trade Department, precious stones other than diamonds and semi-precious stones would be removed from the GSP scheme because the export market share was worth about US$55.5 million.

This meant Thai exporters of these products would have to pay 2.1 percent import duty when exporting to the US market.

"The 2.1 percent we can afford because finally the tax burden will be passed to the American consumers as we (the Thai jewellers) have dominated more than a 50 percent market share of the world's precious stones market," Mr Prida said.

Mr Prida, who also was managing director of Pranda Jewellery Co, one of the country's largest jewellery exporters to the US market, said the 2.1 percent was considered one of the world's lowest import duties on precious stone products. The average import duty rate was about 5.5 percent. He said the import duty might benefit Thai jewellery firms because their products were a major raw material for American jewellery companies.

"So they will have higher costs and our jewellery products from Thailand will have more competitiveness against American producers," he said.

But loose precious stone exporters from Thailand would suffer having to pay the 2.1 percent import duty.

He said that during the past two months gem and jewellery exports from Thailand to the US had improved compared with the same period last year.

"Last year was the worst year for Thai jewellery exporters involved in the US market becuase of the recession in the US, " Mr Prida said.

He said jewellery exports to the US showed zero growth last year and that this year growth was expected to be only single digit. Next year's exports were expected to record double-digit growth.

### Ministry Reports Message of Thanks From Sihanouk

*BK2802145692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that Prince Norodom Sihanouk sent a message thanking the Thai Government for sending the task force engineering battalion of 705 soldiers into Cambodia for operations under the supervision of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia. The prince praised and thanked the Thai Government, the Army, and the brave Thai people for their contribution to the historic mission of implementing the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia.

### Need Seen for UNTAC Role

*BK0103005492 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 92 p A9*

[Editorial: "UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia] the Only Hope To Save Cambodia"]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council approved on Friday the bigest mission in the international organization's history—the plan to send a 22,000-member peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

The 15-nation Security Council voted on a resolution approving the US$1.9 billion plan which authorized the creation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac). The mechanism of Untac's creation as stipulated in the October 23 Paris Peace Accords states that the body will disarm and supervise the warring Khmer combatants, repatriate refugees, register voters and organize elections scheduled to be held in early 1993.

Untac will be given the responsibilities of administering the ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Defence, Finance, Public Security (Interior), and Information, which now are under the Phnom Penh government. This is to ensure that Cambodia will remain neutral until the general election is held with no party being able to coerce voters.

On January 9, UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali appointed Undersecretary-General Yasushi Akashi as his special representative on Cambodia. With his solid administrative background, Akashi who is Japanese will be in a good position to lead Untac effectively.

Untac officially is not due to arrive in Cambodia until April, but due to appeals of distress from the coalition Supreme National Council (SNC) so that some form of interim power can keep Cambodia together, the first batch of the UN military peacekeeping force will be deployed in March 15. Among the first UN troops from the region, will be Malaysia's 850-strong First Ranger battalion. Outgoing Malaysian Chief of Defence Forces, Gen Tan Sri Hashim Ali, said last week that Kuala Lumpur might have to bear the initial cost burden of sending its peacekeeping troops to Cambodia.

The main obstacle in expediting the process of Untac is budgetary constraints. So far Japan has pledged US$300 million, Britain US$120 million, Italy US$25 million and Germany US$90 million. Sadly, the United States, France, and Canada have yet to commit themselves financially to Untac.

US Congressman Stephen Solarz said on Thursday that the United States would risk triggering another "Cambodian holocaust", if it failed to pay its share of financing Untac. Solarz was speaking at a hearing of the US House of Representatives sub-committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs after administration officials had said that domestic budgetary constraints would rule out US compliance with UN financial requests for the Cambodian mission.

Of the US$1.9 billion cost for Untac, the United States' pre-determined share of around 30 percent, amounts to about US$600 million. To expect Untac to do everything by itself calls for the impossible. If major donor countries like the United States abrogate on their responsibility, then the fragile peace in Cambodia could be shattered if there are any delays in putting Untac in place.

In view of the United States' financial constraints bearing the fact that it is in an election year with President George Bush battling calls to place "America first", there is now a lot of international pressure on Japan to bail out Cambodia. Tokyo is due to convene an international meeting of donor countries for the reconstruction of Cambodia soon, and its role in the UN has been enhanced ever since it became a full member of the UN Security Council last year, Japan seems to be taking the lead politically and economically in Cambodia. Politically it puts its prestige in line with the appointment of Akashi as head of Untac. Economically it will be the major force to bring back Cambodia to economic recovery and national reconciliation.

Within Cambodia itself, Untac will have its fair share of problems. Besides having to make sure that the Khmer factions don't go for each others' throats again, Untac will have to maintain law and order in Phnom Penh. The January 22 assassination of a Phnom Penh government official known to be highly-critical of corruption, and the attempted murder of Cambodia's most well-known dissident six days later, is clear testimony that the law and order situation in Phnom Penh has deteriorated badly. Because of this, opposition political parties have ceased all their activity until they are convinced Untac can guarantee their safety.

For Untac to be really successful in Cambodia, it would need a working SNC to help it in its day-to-day work. The first problem Untac will face when it steps on Cambodian soil will be housing. It is in the best interest of Cambodia for the SNC to arrange for a smooth arrival of Untac personnel without having to worry about where they are going to spend the nights. Untac comes to help

Cambodia and the SNC represents the sovereignty of the country. The SNC therefore has the right and the duty to reserve state properties, including buildings and land, for the use of housing the Untac staff free of charge. This is very important before all the buildings fall into the hands of foreign investors.

Untac does not have time for nonsense. Donor countries have to live up to their expectations and the SNC has to get its act together without being dominated by the Phnom Penh government. Clearly, Untac is now the only hope for Cambodia's survival.

### Asa Receives Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister

*BK2102115092 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 21 Feb 92*

[Text] This morning Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Tamas Katona paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. Reporting to newsmen afterward, Asa said he and the Hungarian visitor discussed bilateral relations, which have been smooth and longstanding. He said Hungary felt that Thailand is important to Southeast Asia and ASEAN. Asa also said the Thai Government will foster all areas of cooperation with Hungary, particularly in trade and investment.

### Malaysian Minister Arrives for Border Meeting

*BK2702143192 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Text] Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed Najib bin Tun Haji Abdul Razak and his delegation arrived this afternoon for an official visit to Thailand as guests of the Thai Defense Ministry. The group was welcomed upon their arrival at the Air Force Headquarters Airport by Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Suchinda Khraprayun.

In Thailand the Malaysian defense minister will attend the meeting of the Thai-Malaysian general border committee, and will call on Thai Government leaders in a bid to strengthen ties between the two countries. He will return to Malaysia on 3 March.

### Border Team To Strengthen Ties

*BK2902053992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Feb 92 p 3*

[Text] Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to strengthen socioeconomic and defence cooperation to improve security along their common borders.

This was underlined by Supreme Commander Gen Suchinda Khraprayun and Malaysia's Defence Minister Datuk Sri Mohamed Najib who co-presided over the 36th meeting of the General Border Committee [GBC] in Bangkok yesterday.

Bilateral relations were strained following a series of border incidents last year, prompting the two countries to set up earlier this month an ad-hoc committee to conduct a comprehensive review of border issues.

The GBC forum also endorsed the continuation of joint military exercises on land and sea.

While acknowledging the successful outcome of their efforts in suppressing the communist threat, the two chairmen emphasised the need for intelligence cooperation to prevent the resurgence of any kind of threats to border security.

The Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] agreed to give up its armed struggle in 1989.

Gen Suchinda, in his opening statement, said he hoped more of the ex-CPM members will join the orderly return to the fold to become good Malaysian citizens.

"Yet we must both remain vigilant to ensure that no similar threat is allowed to adversely affect the peace and stability in the area again," he said.

Minister Najib said the two countries should strive to resolve all border problems that included smuggling, drug-trafficking and other crimes "so that we can move on to other matters that would be mutually beneficial to both."

Datuk Najib recommended that the two neighbours manage border areas, among them the unresolved demarcation of the Bukit Jeli and the Golok Rivers, along the line of "mutual respect for each other's territory."

In addition, he called for more joint projects for socioeconomic development, the field in which "there is much more that can be done."

The next meeting is scheduled for the middle of next year in Kuala Lampur.

### Joint Air Exercise Closes

*BK2802150792 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] The Thai and Malaysian Air Forces will propose to the Joint Thai-Malaysian Border Committee expanding the air space used in operations under the joint exercise between the Air Forces of both countries. The above statement was made by Malaysian Air Force Chief Air Vice Marshal Mohamed Yunus Mohamed Tazi to news reporters after the closing ceremony of the Air Thamal joint exercise in Kuala Lumpur on 27 February, which was also attended by Thailand's Air Force commander, Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin. The Malaysian Air Force chief said that the expansion of air space for the joint exercise would benefit the air forces of both countries in terms of conventional drilling and combat capability.

The Air Thamal joint exercise was first held in 1982. The operations had been limited to the air space over the common border of both countries, with communist terrorists being their major targets. Air Vice Marshal

Yunus said that the limited air space for the drilling constituted a restriction for the Air Forces of both countries. Both the Thai and Malaysian Air Forces hoped the joint Thai-Malaysian border committee would agreed to the proposal.

The present exercise was held at the Malaysian Air Force base in Butterworth from 26 February. It involved 22 aircraft from both countries, including 16 F-5E jet fighters, and about 300 airmen and officials from both sides. Six Air Force officers from Thailand and Malaysia also received honorary wings during the closing ceremony of the joint air exercise.

### Support Voiced for Bill on Pharmaceutical Patents

*BK2702125792 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 Feb 92 p 3*

[Editorial: "Pharmaceutical Patent; Thailand's Wisdom"]

[Text] The draft pharmaceutical patent bill is on the agenda for the National Legislative Assembly on 27 February. This is an issue of interest for many people.

The purpose of the bill is to give intellectual property protection for pharmaceutical inventions. The protection is extended to cover food, beverage, and drug formulas in order to prevent copying, a practice widespread in Thailand.

There has been both opposition and support for the bill since it was drafted. Opponents are concerned that the bill would increase the price of medicine in Thailand or even cause shortages as importers would be reluctant to import and sell medicine at high costs. They say the law is meant to serve the interests of foreigners.

Pharmaceutical patent protection is nothing new in the world. Several other countries have already adopted it, and it has not caused the prices of medicine in those countries to go up. On the other hand, it has earned them credibility in terms of trading with other countries. The issue of intellectual property protection will be on the agenda of the Uruguay round of international trade talks expected to be finalized early next year. Thailand will participate in the talks. An amendment to the patent protection law by Thailand will make the country ready to benefit from agreements expected from the talks. It will also mark another step by Thailand in efforts to upgrade its law to an equal level with that in other civilized countries. This is very necessary.

Related parties to the pharmaceutical patent act fully agreed to the amendment. They have voiced justifiable reasons in their argument against opponents to the amendment. For example, they pointed out that an amendment to the pharmaceutical patent bill is an extension of intellectual property protection. They argued that Thailand has made considerable successes in the fields of research and invention. But Thai researchers and inventors are still afraid to make their work public for fear of imitation. If Thailand has a law to protect intellectual property, the work of those people would enormously benefit the country. There are many people who think that pharmaceutical patent protection would be a boon for research and development in this field for the country.

Enforcement of the bill will not be retroactive since it would be unfair. The bill will give protection to newly registered inventions. Manufacturers in Thailand will still be able to produce pharmaceuticals under the 28,000 old formulas. New formulas will be given protection within five to six years. In this connection, there should be no price increases of medicine unless traders again are trying to distort the situation to their advantages as it has always been in Thailand. But we believe the government will take measures to deal with them.

Thailand is lagging behind many countries concerning the intellectual property issue. This newspaper believes that we should do whatever we think is necessary to relieve the country from this important problem in order to enable us to move ahead since we already have a better background for progress than others.

We believe the National Legislative Assembly will carefully study the advantages and disadvantages of the draft bill and make a correct and realistic decision on the amendment so that it will serve the long-term interest of the country.

### Anan Finds Support Among Military Officers

*BK0203014792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Mar 92 pp A1-A2*

[Text] When Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin gave Anan Panyarachun the thumbs-down as prime minister last week, he was definitely not reflecting the views of many in the armed forces.

Despite Kaset's open criticisms of Anan, the businessman-turned-prime minister finds support among many senior and middle-ranking military officers who admire his personality, leadership and handling of economic affairs.

These officers expressed their liking for Anan in interviews with THE NATION to coincide with Anan's first anniversary in office. Anan, 60, was appointed prime minister by the National Peace keeping Council (NPKC) a year ago today.

Most of them said they believed in Anan's integrity and found him to be a very decisive person. A few praised him for his position vis-a-vis the military.

Except for a few, the officers interviewed declined to be identified by name.

"Prime Minister Anan has done well in economic affairs, especially in laying down structural guidelines for the next administration," said Col Banchon Chawansin, a deputy spokeman of the NPKC.

Banchon said people who accused Anan of working to serve the interests of the already well-to-do "are a little narrow-minded."

Politicians and some newspapers had claimed that most of Anan's policies were tailored to the needs of the industrial and business sectors while the rural people benefitted very little from them.

Banchon said he was was also impressed by Anan's personality, especially his handling of the press. "In short, Anan has passed the test both in the areas of integrity and efficiency," Banchon said.

Another senior army officer commended Anan for his strong determination in getting things done. "He even had the audacity to offend the military which brought him to power," he said. "But that is not something the military should be unhappy with as long as Anan does things in the interest of the country."

Anan came close to confronting the military late last year when he resisted its request for more arms budget. He had earlier locked horns with the NPKC over the multi-billion-baht telephone project awarded to the Charoen Pokphan Group.

The same officer said Anan has set a rather good standard as prime minister. "The next administration better watch out. It will quickly lose the public's faith if it fails to match what Anan and his government have done," he added.

An officer in the Supreme Command said Anan's decisiveness distinguished him from other prime ministers. "Since he is not a politician, he doesn't have to care about his popularity," he said.

Anan's economic policy is probably one of his strongest assets in the eyes of most officers interviewed though some have reservations about its emphasis.

"Anan has tackled economic problems rather well though he might have been criticized for some of his policies," an officer said.

A high-ranking army officer said he found Anan to be intelligent and self-confident.

"His handling of foreign affairs has also been very good," he said.

It was interesting to note that none of those interviewed criticized Anan for his position towards the military. Some even praised him for it. "Prime Minister Anan has placed himself well toward the military—not too soft or strong," one said.

ACM Kaset was not specific when he attacked Anan last week. He only said he was unhappy that the prime minister did not take certain instructions from the NPKC. But only a few days earlier, Army Commander in Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said he was happy with Anan's performance.

While his personality impresses many, it also offends some. "Many of my colleages in the armed forces find Anan to be arrogant," one officer said. But he quickly added: "But personally speaking I think that has nothing to do with the running of the country."

A vice admiral shares this line of thinking. "Anan is too self-confident and sometimes verges on being dictatorial," he said. "But that can be overlooked, considering the fact that he is good for the premiership."

"I wouldn't mind if he was to become prime minister again," he added.

### Three Parties Pledge Rights for State Unions

*BK0203013592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Mar 92 p A1*

[Excerpt] Candidates from three major political parties yesterday pledged to return the right of state enterprise workers to strike if their parties become the core of the next government.

Leaders of the Democrat, New Aspiration and Phalang Tham parties could not be reached for immediate confirmation of the potentially controversial pledge made by their three Bangkok candidates at a seminar at Thammasat University.

Some 250,000 state enterprise employees lost their right to organize union activities after two military-backed bills were approved by the interim legislature last April.

Air Force chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin recently described the dissolution of the generally restive state enterprise unions as a "masterpiece" of policy initiated by the National Peacekeeping Council since it took power in last year's Feb 23 coup.

Democrat Arkom Sonsurachat, New Aspiration's Col Aphiwan Wirayachai and Phalang Tham's Wichit Saengthong expressed a consensus during the seminar on "labourers and political parties", saying the ban on state enterprise union activities infringed on the basic rights of workers.

"The Democrat Party agrees that the law which prohibits state enterprise workers from setting up labour unions must be scrapped," Arkom said.

Similar remarks were made by both Aphiwan and Wichit.

"The labour law needs to be amended," Wichit said.

The interim National Assembly, dominated by pro-military figures, voted almost unanimously last April 15 to pass the two bills, thus excluding state enterprises from the Labour Relations Act of 1975, which allows strike actions by workers, and replacing trade unions at state enterprises with much weaker "associations".

Caretaker Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, a leading advocate of the bills which had been submitted to the assembly through his government, said after its passage that the new law "will bring peace and stability to the country".

The new law drew an outcry from international labour organizations. But disbanded state enterprise unions enjoyed little sympathy at home.

State enterprise unionists ahd been criticized for allegedly getting too involved in politics and trying to block government attempts to allow greater participation by the private section in the administration of state monopolies, especially those that were losing money.

The union system was also blamed for corruption at certain state enterprises where privatization proposals met with radical resistance by unionists, some of whom were said to be trying to protect under-the-table interests.

The Democrat, New Aspiration, Phalang Tham and Solidarity parties have formed an election alliance, seen as an anti-military bloc because of their vows to set up a civilian-led government after the March 22 general election. Their rival aliance pushed together four other major parties—Samakkhitham, Chat Thai, Social Action and Prachakon Thai—which have adopted a much softer stand toward the armed forces. [passage omitted]

## Assets of Ex-Communications Minister Confiscated

*BK2902145292 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] General Sitthi Chirarot, chairman of the Assets Investigation Committee, briefed a news conference this afternoon at Building 608, Sanam Suapa, Bangkok on the results of his committee's investigation into the assets of Montri Phongphanit. The results show that Montri Phongphanit accumulated unusual wealth while holding the post of communications minister. He received benefits from the approval of a land purchase deal of a state enterprise company—the land price of the deal was higher than the real market price. The money from the land deal was received by other persons on his behalf and deposited at commercial banks under the names of himself, his wife, children, and relatives of his wife. There were several bank accounts and other unexplained assets worth about 364.4 million baht. The Assets Investigation Committee therefore ruled that the assets of Montri Phongphanit—under the names of himself, his wife, children, and other persons—which he accumulated unusually while holding political posts, be confiscated as state property.

Details of the assets are as follows: 42 bank accounts and promissory notes from a finance company worth 74.4 million baht, shares in four companies worth 22.9 million baht, three cars worth 3.7 million baht, 241 plots of land in several provinces under the names of his wife and close relatives worth 25.6 million baht, and credit certificates worth about 209.6 million baht with interest rates owed by other persons. The total assets to be confiscated worth 336.5 million baht.

The committee chairman said that the rest of the abovementioned assets belonging to Montri Phongphanit, his wife, and children will no longer be frozen.

## SAP Leader's Assets Ordered Seized

*BK0103010192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Mar 92 p A1*

[by Chintana Panya-awut]

[Text] The Assets Examination Committee yesterday ordered the seizure of assets worth Bt336.5 million [baht] from Social Action Party [SAP] leader Montri Phongphanit after deciding that the former communications minister had acquired them through dishonest means.

The guilty verdict for Montri, the last case to be decided from the original list of 25, brings to 10 the total number of politicians deemed corrupt by the assets committee.

Montri, responding to the assets committee ruling against him, said yesterday he believed the decision was politically motivated.

Committee chairman Gen Sit Chirarot said the committee found that Montri had amassed wealth mainly through his questionable handling of a land acquisition scheme by a state enterprise under the Communications Ministry.

"Montri benefitted from a state enterprise land acquisition scheme under which vast plots of land had been purchased at prices much higher than market prices," Sit said after a six-hour assets committee meeting at the Supreme Command.

The chairman did not outrightly name the state enterprise in question but stressed that he did not blame Thai Airways International for the acquisition of the overpriced land.

"The land deal was authorized by the THAI board and approved by the National Economic and Social Development Board," Sit said. "Whether there should be further investigation into the matter will be decided by the Finance Ministry."

He said the assets committee first determined that assets worth Bt364.4 million should be seized from Montri but had been unable to trace Bt28 million. The committee believed it had already been cashed and spent.

The committee had successfully traced Montri's illegally acquired assets to 42 bank accounts containing Bt74.7 million, shares in four companies worth Bt22.9 million, three cars worth Bt3.7 million, 241 plots of land held by

Montri's wife and relatives worth Bt25.6 million, and Bt209.6 million owed to him plus accrued interest, according to Sitthi.

Montri, speaking to reporters in Songkhla's Hat Yai district where he is campaigning, said he believed the assets committee decision against him was made under pressure frofm Sitthi. He did not elaborate.

"I understand that the subcommittee investigating my case had decided that it could not establish any link whatsoever between alleged corruption cases and me," the Social Action Party leader said.

He said he would appeal the assets committee decision against him in court.

Sit said he would meet National Peacekeeping Council chairman Sunthon Khongsomphong next week to ask him to dissolve the assets committee now that its mission had been accomplished.

"From now on, I'm going to sleep soundly," he said.

Asked whether he was satisfied with the committee's performance, Sit said: "It's difficult to say. But everything had been decided by the committee."

Corruption was one of the main reasons cited by the military council to justify the overthrow of the Chatchai Administration in February last year.

The 10 politicians found guilty of corruption by the assets committee are:

—Former premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan (Chat Thai Party) Bt226.5 million;
—Former commerce minister Dr Subin Pinkhayan (Social Action Party) Bt608 million;
—Former communications minister montri Phongphanit (SAP) Bt336.5 million;
—Former interior minister Praman Adireksan (Chat Thai) Bt139 million;
—Former finance minister Pramuan Saphawasu (Chat Thai) Bt70.7 million;
—Former deputy interior minister Sano Thiathong (Chat Thai) Bt62.7 million;
—Former deputy commerce minister Pinya Chuaiplot (SAP) Bt61.8 million;
—Former MP's Office minister Chaloem Yubamrung (Muanchon Party) Bt32 million;
—Former deputy interior minister Watthana Atsawahem (Rassadon Party) Bt4; million;
—Phitak Intharawirayanan Bt335.8 million;

A total of Bt1.8 billion has been seized from them.

However, those convicted by the assets committee are entitled to appeal the committee's rulling to the courts which will ultimately decide whether or not their assets should be confiscated.

## Mechanisms Said 'Ineffective'

*BK0203021192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Mar 92 p A8*

[Editorial: "The National Corruption Cancer Remains Untreated"]

[Text] Following a ruling against Social Action Party [SAP] secretary general Montri Phongphanit on Saturday, the Assets Examination Committee was more than happy to announce its dissolution after a full year of struggling with a thankless task. Of the 25 individuals targeted for investigation, the comittee only found Montri and nine others "unusually wealthy"—including deposed premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan—and ordered the confiscation of nearly Bt [Thai Baht] 1.9 billion of their assets.

Montri, who faceds losing Bt336.5 million that the panel decided had been acquired illegally, charged that the committee's ruling was a political ploy to undercut him and his party. Wattana Atsawahem, a billionaire and ex-secretary-general of the Ratsadon Party who has joined the Chat Thai Party, described the ruling to confiscate Bt4 million from him "a joke". "I gave much more than Bt4 million to charities," he announced.

### Everyone Is Disappointed

Subin Pinkhayan, a former foreign minister who left SAP for the Samakkhit Tham Party, protested that most of the Bt608 million ordered seized from him—the largest amount among the 10—wasn't even his. And Phitak Intarwirayanant, Chatchai's aide and a former senator, stressed that he was neither a politician nor a former minister; yet the committee investigated him and ordered the confiscation of Bt335.8 million of his assets.

Committee chairman Gen Sit Chirarot, a 72-year-old retiree and former interior minister, wasn't fully satisfied with what his team turned up either. Though armed with sweeping powers to summon financial records and witnesses, Sit couldn't wield the powers as effectively as he would have liked to. All of the foreign banks approached refused to cooperate, saying that the Sit committee lacked legitimacy as it was set up by the military leaders after their coup against the Chatchai administration.

One of the coup leaders, army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, conceded he was disappointed the assets probe fell short of his expectations. But he and his National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC] colleagues have only themselves to blame because they wavered on their pledge to punish corrupt politicians and sent mixed signals that caused disarray among the investigators on the Sit committee. The NPKC also had a change of heart about banning corrupt former ministers from politics and permitted them to continue their political activities for the time being and appeal the committee's ruling at the Supreme Court.

Eight or the 10 people the committee ruled against are seeking re-election to the House of Representatives. Once elected, they and their allies could conceivably push for a law to grant a blanket pardon for all 10, thus undoing the year-long work of the Sit committee and paving the way for many of them to join the new Cabinet.

Should this come to pass, all that the NPKC and the Sit committee would have achieved is to make elected politicians extra careful about hiding their wealth. More sophisticated money laundering techniques will be used and more cash stashed away in secret foreign bank acounts where no Thai investigators can reach.

One crucial point that must be reiterated is that most, if not all, of the 10 had met all the existing legal requirements, like declaring their assets when they came to power and filling out income tax forms, etc. Yet the existing anti-corruption mechanisms failed to detect the nearly Bt1.9 billion in wealth which the Sit committee decided was amassed through questionable means.

In other words, the anti-corruption mechanisms were—and still are—ineffective. The Anan administration's attempts to strengthen the mechanisms and plug loopholes have made little progress. Its crucial bill to add "more teeth" to the Counter Corruption Commission and its operations-body is still pending in the National Assembly, where there is a backlog of almost 100 bills.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's best advice seems to be this: Let's not respect or recognize the wealthy who are corrupt.

But what if the wealthy and corrupt gain power through elections and become ministers or even prime minister?

We cannot expect junior officials and senior bureaucrats to ignore the orders of corrupt politicians. But we can and should promote their collective bargaining power through their civil service association, and protect them from undue political interference.

At the same time, the press, which is generally immune to the influence of unscrupulous politicians, can play an important supportive role in helping honest officials and bureaucrats blow the whistle on large-scale corruption and expose abuse of power by ministers and politicians.

Unfortunately, the Anan administration's promise of a freedom of information law has yet to be met.

All these setbacks raise questions about the sincerity and resolve of those in power, both in the government and the NPKC, to tackle corruption in high places, corruption which has grown into "a national cancer", to use the words of ex-army chief and New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

As things stand now, our best prognosis is that the cancer will get worse and directly threaten Thai parliamentary democracy, weak as it is. The need to stamp out rampant corruption remains a tempting excuse for those who want to stage a coup. And it may even be cited to justify holding on to power long after the next coup.

### Article Views NPKC's Credibility Problem

*BK0103074592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Mar 92 p 4*

["Weekend Analysis" by Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] Although there have been no surveys on the popularity of the National Peace-keeping Council [NPKC] like those of political parties, it is generally accepted that the credibility of the junta has fallen to its lowest ebb.

Credibility has waned to the extent that it is now uncertain that political parties which enjoy the support of the NPKC would not be affected during campaigning for the up-coming general election.

The feeling of the people at the beginning of the coup, even though there was a certain pain to see democracy that has been nurtured for 10 years take a backward step, was that they were strangely satisfied to see corrupt politicians on the chopping block of the NPKC-appointed Assets Examination Committee.

But to this day, a year after the assets panel has gone through its marathon probe of the 25 politicians, the result is rather clear that it was merely a sene from a political play. None of those in power really took the probe seriously because after the results are made public there was no sanction imposed on those deemed as "unusually wealthy." These politicians can return to politics again.

The constitution only bars those subject to a court order to have their assets seized. The Assets Examination Committee is not a court and its ruling to seize the assets of some politicians is therefore not a court order, it has been pointed out.

In fact it is highly improbable that the court will ever encounter a case where it would order the assets of a politician seized. So it seems that the probe was largely meaningless because the lips of those in power said one thing while their eyes winked something entirely different.

If one considers that the NPKC cited corruption as one of the five reasons for justifying the coup against a democratic government, then the reason and the result of the investigation cannot at all be compared to one another.

The facts are even clearer if one looks at the setting up of the Samakkhi Tham Party as a special task force to support the NPKC retain its power base after the general election. This party has formed an alliance with the Chat Thai and Social Action parties, both of which are under the control of politicians ruled "unusually rich." They plan to form the next government to support an NPKC member for post of premier.

There are no reasons to explain this.

Of note is that some of the former ministers in charge of large controversial projects under the Chatchai Chunhawan government have been cleared, such as Mr Banhan Silpacha. The sub-committee in charge of Mr Montri Phongphanit's case also announced that it would clear him but reaction to the news has apparently led the assets committee to reverse its ruling and to declare him as "unusually wealthy."

All these reasons support the charge that the NPKC is looking to extend its powers beyond the election. It started off writing a constitution with an all powerful 270 member Senate which would be appointed on Election Day. It would be capable of bringing down any government since it is empowered to vote on a noconfidence motion.

The junta also sent its friends to control the large political parties which are likely to form the core of the next coalition government.

All this is an open secret that has been widely criticised for so long that it has created an opposing current that is also widely-based. Gen Suchinda Khraphrayun, the Army Commander-in-Chief, now would not dare to say clearly that he would or would not accept the post as prime minister.

Even the political parties that have forged and alliance to form the next government to support the NPKC, have to pretend that if they get a clear majority their respective party leader would be premier but if not they would have to consult coalition partners.

But it is widely known that the chance of Samakkhi Tham leader Narong Wongwan, Chat Thai leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong or SAP [Social Action Party] leader Montri Phongphanit becoming prime minister is rather slim. They would be happy just being in the coalition government under the protective wing of the NPKC.

However, the NPKC is now a big target for some political parties during their election campaigning, particularly the Democrat Party.

At its recent rally at Sanam Luang, the Democrats lashed out at the junta saying that the February 23 coup was the worst in Thai history since it was so completely devoid of any justification.

They charged that the only reason for the coup was to seize one briefcase allegedly containing an order to oust military leaders from their posts. No such order were found.

There are also numerous reports that are not flattering to the individual members of the NPKC. An example is the conflict between Communications Minister Nikun Prachuapmo and Communications Deputy Minister Gen Wirot Saengsanit over the bill to set up a National Communications Committee to control communications policies.

It was aimed at changing the Telephone Organisation of Thailand and the Communications Authority of Thailand from powerful sleeping tigers that have the power to decide the granting of concessions for mobile phones and pagers to ones which accept direction from the National Communications Committee.

The conflict caused the bill to be suspended in limbo and yet to be seen in the National Legislative Assembly.

And then there was the alleged use of a Royal Thai Air Force C-130 plane to transport NPKC officers, their families, as well as a singer and a band to a Class-5 reunion party in Surat Thani.

If it is asked whether the negative image of the military leaders would affect the parties that they have set up or taken over in the general election, then the answer is 'yes'. But only if the power of money was not such a key factor.

## Fisheries Department Rejects Driftnet Ban

*BK2902055992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Feb 92 p B2*

[Text] The Fisheries Department will not adopt a recommendation by Earth Island Institute (EII) that it issue a regulation prohibiting fishermen from using driftnets measuring less than 2.5 kilometres in length.

Deputy director general Bungon Saisithi said the department decided not to follow up on EII's suggestion after being informed by private Thai canned tuna producers that the institute could not guarantee that they would still be able to export to the United States if a driftnet ban is imposed.

The Fisheries Department earlier received numerous complaints from fishermen charging that Thai instant food factories refused to buy marine resources caught in their driftnets. According to the complaints, the plants said foreign markets, particularly the US, would not accept canned food produced from fish caught by such a tool.

EII then stepped in and recommended that the department impose a ban on the use of driftnets.

After surveying fishermen and food factories, the Fisheries Department found that fishermen are not opposed to the idea of banning driftnets of not more than 2.5 kilometres.

However, since EII cannot guarantee imports of canned seafood harvested via driftnet fishing, Thai food plants still refuse to buy such marine life except for Royal Canning Co.

Bungon insisted that Thai fishermen are not violating a UN resolution which prohibits fishing in the high seas with driftnets stretching over 2.5 kilometres as this method kills and maims dolphins.

Bungon said most Thai fishermen are involved in small-scale fishing and normally operate along the coast.

She said the Fisheries Department is conducting a fact-finding study on whether fishing by driftnets not exceeding 2.5 kilometres really does have an adverse effect on dolphins.

However, Bungon said initial findings indicate that the nets do not destroy dolphins.

"If these findings are confirmed by further study, the Fisheries Department will make it known to the world and may even send a report to the United Nations," she said.

Bungon quoted the results of a department report as saying that driftnets measuring between one and eight kilometres used in water 20-60 metres deep take in Spanish mackerel and tuna adding up to 44 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively, of the total catch with no dolphins and sea turtles winding up trapped in the nets.

She said data gathered from fishermen found that they normally use driftnets in areas where the water is less than 14 metres and place the nets three to four metres beneath the surface. Such a method, she said, certainly does not destroy dolphins and sea turtles.

Bungon noted that a ban on driftnets that are less than 2.5 kilometres long would only damage Thai fishing operations if it was imposed now when the government still is not clear on whether driftnets are really destructive.

She said fishermen told fisheries officials that if EII can prove that the use of driftnets by Thai fishermen endangers dolphins, they would be willing to accept a Fisheries Department ban on the tool.

According to Bungon, the department will send a team of officials to survey fisheries resources in the Indian Ocean from March 6-15 and at the same time try to determine whether the use of driftnets destroy dolphin as claimed by EII.

## Vietnam

### U.S. Delegation of MIA Experts Arrives

*BK2802160392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Implementing the agreement between Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and the U.S. President's special envoy, John Vessey, a delegation of American experts led by Brigadier Thomas Metham, commander of the task force for American MIA's, has arrived in Hanoi to work with a delegation of Vietnamese experts led by the deputy head of the Foreign Ministry Department of American Affairs, Nguyen Xuan Phong. During 26-28 February 1992 they were to assess cooperation over the past years and discuss an action plan for the days ahead.

Both sides unanimously agreed that the past three years or more was a period of good and successful cooperation between Vietnam and the United States in solving the American MIA issue. With a view to enhancing the results of this humanitarian operation, both sides shared, and agreed on, some mechanisms and measures for cooperation from now until the end of 1992, mainly aiming to settle the cases of priority concern to the United States.

The Vietnamese side stressed the need to intensify U.S. cooperation in meeting Vietnam's humanitarian needs just as General Vessey had agreed with Minister Nguyen Manh Cam.

The U.S. side expressed its understanding of this issue and promised to report it to the U.S. Government in order to take positive measures.

Before leaving Hanoi for home, Brigadier General Thomas Metham and the delegation of American experts were received by Vice Foreign Minister Le Mai. In a constructive atmosphere of understanding, both sides expressed the hope that, with the cooperative efforts of both sides, bilateral relations would improve.

### Statement on Bogus Photo

*BK2902120292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] The Pentagon recently admitted that the photo on the MIA issue which was made public last summer and claimed to be that of Captain Donald Carr, was actually the photo of Mr. Gunther Dittrich, a German citizen. The Pentagon's statement said: We have sufficient grounds to verify that the man in the photo is not Captain Donald Carr, a U.S. official listed as missing in the Vietnam War, but is a German citizen named Gunther Dittrich. Mr. Gunther Dittrich has admitted that he is the man in the photo.

A Pentagon spokesman said: U.S. investigators interviewed Mr. Dittrich in a prison in Hanau, Germany, and he admitted that the photo was taken in Bangkok three years ago.

The Pentagon said that it is coordinating with the Justice Department in an investigation into the circulating of the bogus photo made by Mr. Jack Bailey.

### Urged To Put Aside Issues, Embargo

*BK2902011192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Feb 92 p A3*

[By Cristina Pastor in Manila]

[Text] Vietnam yesterday urged the United States to bury decades of enmity between the two nations and told Washington it was time for their relations to move forward.

The call was made by top Vietnamese officials who accompanied Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to a three-day state visit to the Philippines.

They said outstanding issues that prevent the lifting of the US trade embargo on Hanoi should now be set aside so that the normalization of ties between the erstwhile foes can continue.

"After many years, many Vietnamese continue to suffer from the embargo," said Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam in a press conference at the end of the visit.

He said suspicions that American soldiers were still being held prisoners in Hanoi should now be dropped and "humanitarian issues" involving the withholding of official assistance to the country be solved.

"We have been very cooperative with the US about the solution of the MIA issue. We told them to reciprocate accordingly," he said.

The minister further said Washington's insistence on imposing trade sanctions on his country was "not in keeping with the spirit" of normalizing their ties.

In a dinner with Filipino and expatriate businessmen on Wednesday, he said the premier's series of visits to ASEAN countries was Hanoi's way of closing a chapter on a "period of confrontation".

Minister Dau Ngoc Xuan of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment decried the embargo as an "obsolete policy" that is not being honoured even by American allies in the region.

"I don't think the trade embargo can close all doors to Vietnam. Many friends still come and do business with us," he said.

Earlier, Kiet told President Corazon Aquino that the "adverse effects" of the economic squeeze are no longer as severe as when it first began in 1975 after America lost the war to retake Vietnam from communist forces.

He noted that US allies such as Japan, Australia and Korea have improved relations with his country in recent years.

As a first step towards expanding relations and joining the mainstream of market economies, Vietnam has agreed to sign the ASEAN Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Manila in July. This will pave the way for Vietnam to be a full ASEAN member in the future.

## Ho Chi Minh City Sends Aid to St. Petersburg

*BK2902071592 Hanoi VNA in English 0627 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 29—Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam has sent 100 tonnes of rice, 11 tonnes of tea, two tonnes of instant noodles and 2,000 pullovers and windbreakers as gifts to St. Petersburg of Russia.

Speaking at a hand-over ceremony held in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 27, I.N. Uritaski, consul general of the Russian Federation, thanked the municipal front committee, the Vietnam Union of Organizations for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship association for launching the gift- collecting drive to help St. Petersburg.

## Vo Van Kiet's Philippines Visit Summarized

*BK2802122592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Statement on SRV Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet's 26-28 Feb visit to the Philippines—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. At the invitation of Mrs. Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet paid an official visit to the Philippines from 26 to 28 February 1992.

Accompanying the chairman were Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam; the head of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, Dau Ngoc Xuan; the vice minister of agriculture and food industry, Vu Tuyen Hoang; the vice foreign minister, Vu Khoan; the vice minister of trade and tourism Le Huu Nghiem; the vice minister of communications, transportation, and post, Bui Van Xuong; and the Vietnamese ambassador to the Philippines, Hoang Manh Tu.

2. Chairman Vo Van Kiet and President Corazon Aquino exchanged views on the situations of both countries as well as on the political and economic situation in the world and the region. President Corazon Aquino informed Chairman Vo Van Kiet of the results of the fourth ASEAN summit. Both leaders also discussed measures to promote bilateral relations.

3. President Aquino warmly welcomed Chairman Vo Van Kiet's official visit to the Philippines and considered it an important event in their bilateral relations. The visit promoted their efforts to further strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation for their countries' mutual benefit in conformity with the close attachment of the two countries to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

4. Chairman Vo Van Kiet put a high value on the achievements of the Philippine Government under the leadership of President Aquino, particularly in the maintenance of the government's democratic mechanism and

a normal political situation, as well as the efforts to rebuild and restore the national economy,.

President Aquino welcomed Vietnam's achievements in carrying out the renovation policy under the guidance of the Vietnamese Government and hoped that the Vietnamese people would produce even greater achievements in their effort to build the economy.

5. Both sides signed three documents:

A. An accord on the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee and a joint trade committee,

B. An agreement to encourage and guarantee investment and

C. An agreement on sea transport.

6. With the signing of the accord on the establishment of a joint economic cooperation committee and a joint trade committee, the leaders of the two governments want to promote the implementation of the framework agreed to in 1978, the agreement to promote and ensure investment in each other's country, and the agreement on sea transport aimed at helping strengthen trade by creating favorable conditions for the use of commercial ships.

7. With a desire to further strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, both sides unanimously agreed on the importance of persistently implementing the five principles of peaceful coexistence and of observing UN objectives.

8. The two leaders welcomed the agreement on the overall political solution to the conflict in Cambodia and expressed hope that the Cambodian people would finally build a peaceful, independent, neutral and nonaligned Cambodia, having relations with all countries.

9. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the prospect for friendly and increasingly cooperative relations among all Southeast Asian countries, which promise prosperity for everyone.

10. President Aquino welcomed Vietnam's concern for a strong participation in regional cooperation, and fully supported Vietnam's desire to join the treaty of amity and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

11. The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity, and mutual understanding.

12. Chairman Vo Van Kiet also met with Chairman of the Philippine Senate Methalie Gonzalez and Chairman of the Philippine Lower House Ramon Bicha.

13. Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his delegation visited the (Kavito) export-processing zone and the Asian Development Bank.

## Meets Philippine Businessmen

*BK2802153592 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28—Premier Vo Van Kiet on the night of Feb. 27 had a cordial meeting with 200 businessmen arranged by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Philippines-Vietnam Commercial Council.

The Vietnamese leader highly appreciated Philippine businessmen's cooperation with Vietnam. He said: "As a result of this visit, the Vietnamese-Philippine relations will have new opportunities to develop. With the mutual trust already in place, may I invite Philippine businessmen to come to Vietnam. They'll be welcomed. Let's cooperate for the sake of prosperity of the two countries and happiness of the two nations in a Southeast Asia of peace, cooperation and development."

Earlier in the day, Premier Vo Van Kiet visited the Cavite export processing zone, about 100 km south of Manila, with 50 factories specializing in textile, leatherware, plastics, engines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubberware, and wood processing...Premier Vo Van Kiet said that the Philippines's experiences in running export processing zones would be very useful to Vietnam which is encouraging foreign investment in the country in line with the open-door policy.

## Visits Asian Development Bank

*BK2802160592 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet today called at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in Manila

During his three-day official visit to the Philippines. ADB President K. Tarumizu warmly welcomed Chairman Vo Van Kiet, and highly valued Vietnam's achievements in its renovation, particularly in the fight against inflation, its open door external policy and its efforts in strengthening cooperation with its neighbours in the region. He affirmed ADB's wish to develop its relations with Vietnam and thanked the Vietnamese Government for its close collaboration with the ADB in preparation for cooperation projects.

Premier Vo Van Kiet hailed the cooperation between Vietnam and the ADB, and expressed his hope that in the coming time that cooperation would further develop.

## Foreign Minister Holds News Conference

*BK2902072192 Hanoi VNA in English 0646 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 29—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held a press conference here yesterday morning on the results of Premier Vo Van Kiet's official visit to the Philippines on Feb. 26-28.

Asked whether the two leaders had discussed the Truong Sa (Spratly) issue, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said that in their private talks, Premier Vo Van Kiet and President Aquino did not touch upon that matter as they had understood each country's position that Truong Sa as well as other disputes must be settled through peaceful negotiation.

However, Mr. Cam said the question was discussed at the ministerial meeting since it involves many countries. We agreed that pending settlement, the two countries would do nothing to make the situation deteriorate. Whether the issue will be settled bilaterally or multilaterally depends on the development of the situation and the attitude of the concerned parties. This well-intentioned position of Vietnam coincides with the current tendency and has received support from China, Mr. Cam said.

## Vo Van Kiet Begins Brunei Visit, Meets Leaders

*BK2902145992 Hanoi VNA in English 1354 GMT 29 Feb 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 29—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet arrived in Bandar Seri Begawan yesterday for an official visit, the first one of a Vietnamese leader to Brunei.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party were welcomed on their arrival by Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Dato Haji Hussein, Minister of Health Dato Haji Johar, Minister of Communications Dato Haji Zakaria, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Dato Haji Mohamed Ali, and other Brunei senior officials.

Today, Sultan Hassanal received Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his party, and held talks with them at the Nurul Iman Palace.

Chairman Kiet and Sultan Bolkiah expressed their joy over the new period of the relations between the two countries ushered in by this visit. They decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level between Vietnam and Brunei as from February 29, 1992. They shared the view that the two countries have great potential to develop their relations in the political, economic, commercial, communication, cultural and other fields, and agreed to assign institutions concerned to early hold negotiations so as to reach agreements of measures and forms of cooperation.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive changes in the region in conformity with the trend for peace, stability, and cooperation in the interest of development. Brunei fully support Vietnam's intention to accede to the 1976 Bali Treaty of Amity and Cooperation and its participation in regional cooperation.

### Joint Communique Issued

*BK2902150292 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Feb 92*

["Joint communique on establishment of diplomatic relations between the governments of Vietnam and Brunei"; date not given]

[Text] To meet the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries, the governments of the Negera Brunei Darussalam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from 29 February 1992.

The two governments have agreed to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the principles stipulated in the United Nations charter.

## Haiphong City Steps Up Anti-Drug Abuse Campaign

*BK0203075592 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] Haiphong City is making efforts to contain the evil of drug addiction. Administrative bodies at all levels have coordinated with the sectors concerned in assessing the situation of drug addicts so as to implement educational measures or initiating a campaign to crack down on drug trafficking-related rings. Le Chan District has organized an anti-drug abuse seminar aimed at educating and rehabilitating drug addicts. The district also conducted a pilot drug rehabilitation project for eight drug addicts in Trai Cau Ward and funded another project devised by the same ward to provide on-the-spot drug rehabilitation help under the supervision and support of grassroots public health care services and mass organizations.

### International Drug Expert Visits

*BK0203090992 Hanoi VNA in English 0619 GMT 2 Mar 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 2—M.R. Gunasingam, advisor to the International Community Education Association (ICEA) and president of the International Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention in Schools (ICDAPS) has paid a 4-day visit as guest of the Highland Education Development Organisation (HEDO).

Mr. Gunasingam had working sessions with the HEDO steering board on Cooperation between HEDO, ICEA and ICDAPS including the organisation of a regional seminar to be held here in early September on drug abuse prevention in schools, a programme to support Vietnam in personnel training, and the establishment of the Vietnam Unesco club. Mr. Gunasingam invited HEDO Director Trinh Ngoc Trinh to be president of the Vietnam Unesco club.

While here, Mr. Gunasingam was received by Vice Premier Dam Quang Trung.

## Do Muoi Speaks at Economics Congress

*BK0103130192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Feb 92*

[Summary of Do Muoi's speech on 27 February at the second-round party congress of the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee held on 25-27 February in Hanoi by Station Correspondent Tran Trong Chuy]

[Text] Dear friends,

On 25-27 February, the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee held its second-round party congress in Hanoi. More than 580 delegates representing 15,000 party members from 25 party committees of the block attended the congress. Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan, secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed the congress.

You are invited to listen to the excerpt of Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's statement at the congress on the morning of 27 February:

Dear friends, the comrade general secretary started his statement by saying that the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee consists of an important contingent of advisory cadres and that their suggestions would have a great effect on the renovation undertaking in general, and on the socioeconomic development cause, in particular. Their correct suggestions will accelerate the economy, making it develop strongly and very efficiently; alternatively, any of their not-so-accurate suggestions would have negative effects on the entire economy and social life. Therefore, one can say that they hold posts of great honor, as well as having formidable responsibility.

Then, the general secretary analyzed some loopholes and shortcomings in macroeconomic management in the past. He said the present situation is changing very quickly and with many complications. It requires all comrades to develop their dynamism and alertness, to closely observe reality, and to carefully follow the activities of grassroots units. The latter must be done so as to quickly discover any positive factors and make any timely and accurate amendments of policies in order to mobilize maximum resources in the country, encourage savings for production and business investment, and produce more goods with better productivity, quality, and efficiency for meeting consumer requirements, fulfilling increasing demands from the public, and achieving more results in domestic and international markets.

He stressed that in order to accomplish those formidable duties, we have to renovate party's activities—from every member to party organizations of every organ and section—to meet the requirements for strengthening the party leadership over government offices, economic units, and society.

As regards comrades in the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee, he continued, their work is to lead cadres and staff of the block in an efficient carrying out of the advisory work for assisting the party and state in the issuance of correct, accurate, and timely decisions for positive results in production and business. At the same time, they have to creatively and effectively apply all the party's lines and orientations and the state's policies. They have to renovate themselves in order to improve the management of ministries and their research, observation, and control duties as advisory bodies on economics. This is a political duty that they need to comprehend thoroughly so they can successfully complete it.

After that, the general secretary noted that the prominent problem at the moment is the leading role and work of different blocks of the party Central Committee, including the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee, are still limited and are not meeting the renovation requirements for upgrading the party's leading capacity in strategic organizations. He said the causes leading to this situation are due to the weak activities of some party committees and the light treatment of party work by some heads of the organizations.

In the concluding part of his statement, the general secretary offered four ideas on the party building work and responsibilities of the Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee as follows:

1. The committee has the responsibility to make all party members and staff have a profound understanding of the party's renovation concepts, mainly in the socioeconomic field, so they can use the concepts as a foundation for their research work before offering suggestions and amendments to the party and state on macroeconomic management. All party committees, from the units to the block, must concentrate their cadres and members' thinking on the discovery of problems, the measures that can be suggested, and the preparation of documents for organization heads to examine before making suggestions to the party and state. They also need to satisfactorily implement policies and measures decided by the party and state. The Central Block of the Economics Agencies' Party Committee consists of many general and specialized sections; therefore, in its function, the committee needs to uphold a sense of unity and close coordination among different party committees of the block. The block needs to closely cooperate with the heads of sections in solving newly-arising problems and in making suggestions on regulations and policies more uniformly. Initially, it needs to instruct its sections to successfully outline socioeconomic tasks for controlling inflation and renovating the structure and management of state economic units and cooperatives so as to improve their efficiency. The block also needs to suggest measures to improve the close cooperation among different economic sectors and help the state economic units firmly maintain major fields, run them effectively, and truly play their leading role in the economy as

outlined in the resolution of the second plenum of the seventh party Central Committee.

We also need, the general secretary added, to fully exploit the great potential of family economic production from cooperative members to individuals in agriculture, industry, and service. We need to strongly encourage business investment from different economic sectors, and at the same time we have to maintain order and disciplines in all economic sectors, including the state economic sector. These are two aspects of an issue that need equal attention.

2. The block's party committees must actively take part in the fight against corruption and smuggling. They should check, suggest supplementary measures, correct loopholes in policies, and closely control their members in order to maintain their caliber in the advisory organs of the party and state. The role of party organizations, entrusted with a duty to educate and train their members, has great significant. It does not matter how sound a structure and a policy is: in reality it will show loopholes. The duty of party members is to suggest supplementary measures but not to exploit the loopholes for their own benefit, thereby damaging the common interests of the country. From a declining quality in activities to degeneration in a member's politics is a short distance; therefore, the party committees and party organizations must focus their attention on educating their members. All party members must maintain their caliber and morality, and so deserve their positions in the central economic advisory organs of the party and state. The comrade general secretary stressed that, together with education, strict discipline must be strengthened. Violations of discipline must be dealt with in a timely manner and corrupt, degenerate, and licentious elements must be eliminated from the advisory body and party. At the same time, we have to enlist new members, specially from workers and socialist intellectuals.

3. We must concentrate on education work in order to upgrade the quality of party members and organizations, considering this as a target for the party internal construction in the following years. The party is strong when its party organizations are effective, and the party organization is effective when it has good members. The comrade general secretary said that the party organizations and members must not only set a good example in the implementation of the party resolutions and state laws, but they must also constantly improve their management capacity so as to successfully utilize the abundant contigent of scientific and technological cadres in the block. They should encourage and motivate everyone to create a combined force for the people's revolutionary movement. They must determinedly fight against bureaucratism, the practice of alienating themselves from the public, and individualism. The communists must learn from the people and overcome "Their Communist's Arrogance," as Lenin said. The general secretary said that the party members and organizations should make suggestions to the party and state on the personnel work and assignment of work. This is very important and it bears decisive meaning in the implementation of political duties.

4. The duty of party building work is the responsibility of party committees and members including members of the party Central Committee working in the block. The heads of sections, who are also party members, need to positively work with party committees on the party building work in the three fields of politics, ideology, and organization. They must contribute their share to building a clean, strong party committee.

## Doan Khue Writes to 48th Regiment on Anniversary

*BK2802133992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 26 Feb 92*

["Contents" of letter from General Doan Khue, minister of national defense, to cadres and combatants of the 48th Regiment on its 45th founding anniversary; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 45th glorious anniversary of the 48th Regiment, 27 February 1947-27 February 1992, on behalf of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I would like to convey my kind regards and warm greetings to all the cadres, combatants, disabled and ailing soldiers, and families of fallen combatants of the regiment, as well as to those of the regiment who have retired from active duty or been transferred to other sectors.

Formerly known as Thang Long Group 80, the 48th Regiment took part in the defense of the capital of Hanoi during the past war of resistance.

Throughout 45 years of building, fighting, and development, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, and with the love and protection of the party organizations, administrative organs, and people in various localities, cadres and combatants of all generations of the regiment have always developed the fine character and the glorious tradition of the heroic Vietnam People's Army.

You, comrades, have united closely in surmounting all hardships and difficulties, undergoing sacrifices, and demonstrating your bravery and resourcefulness so as to fight gallantly and score splendid victories on various battlefields. As a result, you have been able to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to you by the party and people and to contribute effectively to the cause of national liberation and unification, the construction and defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, and the fulfillment of your noble internationalistic duty.

The 48th Regiment has twice been accorded the honor of being awarded the title of heroic unit of the people's armed forces by the party and state. Many of its cadres and combatants have been decorated with medals or have earned high distinctions.

On this glorious occasion, I would like to warmly commend you, comrades, for your achievements over the past 45 years.

Dear comrades, to successfully implement the resolutions of the seventh national party congress, the party Central Committee, and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee on military and national defense work, it is necessary for you to profoundly understand and scrupulously implement all the lines and policies of the party and state and the tasks of the army; to constantly improve your political aptitude; to persist in the socialist way; and to resolutely help make the army truly a revolutionary, regular, and well-trained Army, one that is gradually becoming more modernized.

It is also necessary for you to remain always vigilant and ready for combat and victory under all circumstances; to resolutely safeguard the party and socialist regime; to uphold the sense of self-reliance, dynamism, and creativy; to maintain unity and strict discipline among your ranks; to attach yourselves closely to the people; to take care of and effectively use weapons and all the existing technical equipement; to constantly care for the livelihood of troops; and to outstandingly fulfill all assignments. The aim of this is to make yourselves ever more worthy of the regiment's tradition of helping the people fight the enemy—a tradition that captured Uncle Ho's praise.

May I wish you, comrades, good health, and many more outstanding achievements in the new revolutionary stage.

My cordial and determined-to-win salutations.

## More People Flown Home From Hong Kong

*BK2802122392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Feb 92*

[Text] A flight from Hong Kong with 120 refugees who had volunteered to return home arrived in Hanoi this afternoon, 28 February. This was the 92d flight carrying Vietnamese refugees home from Hong Kong, bringing their total number to 13,500.

The flight was carried out with fine success and the returnees, including many women and children, had been perfectly cared for by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Most of the 120 returnees on this flight are natives of the northern provinces, such as Quang Ninh and Haiphong. They revealed that after the tragedy at Shek Kong refugee camp in Hong Kong on Tet eve this year, which left a number of people dead or injured, the majority of Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong expressed a desire to return to their homeland as soon as possible.